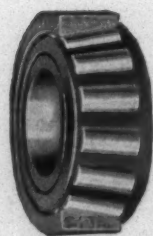


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928

NUMBER 7



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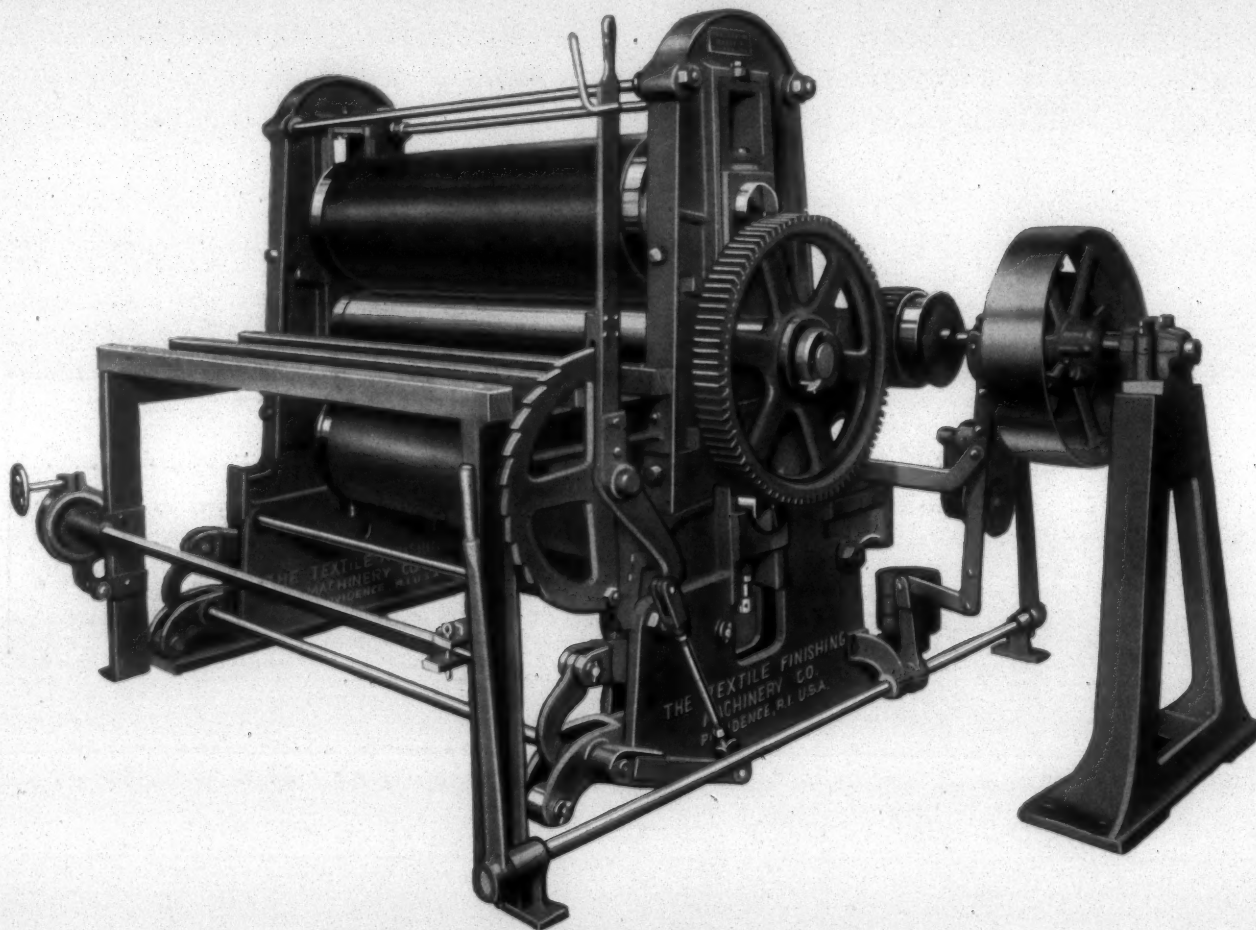
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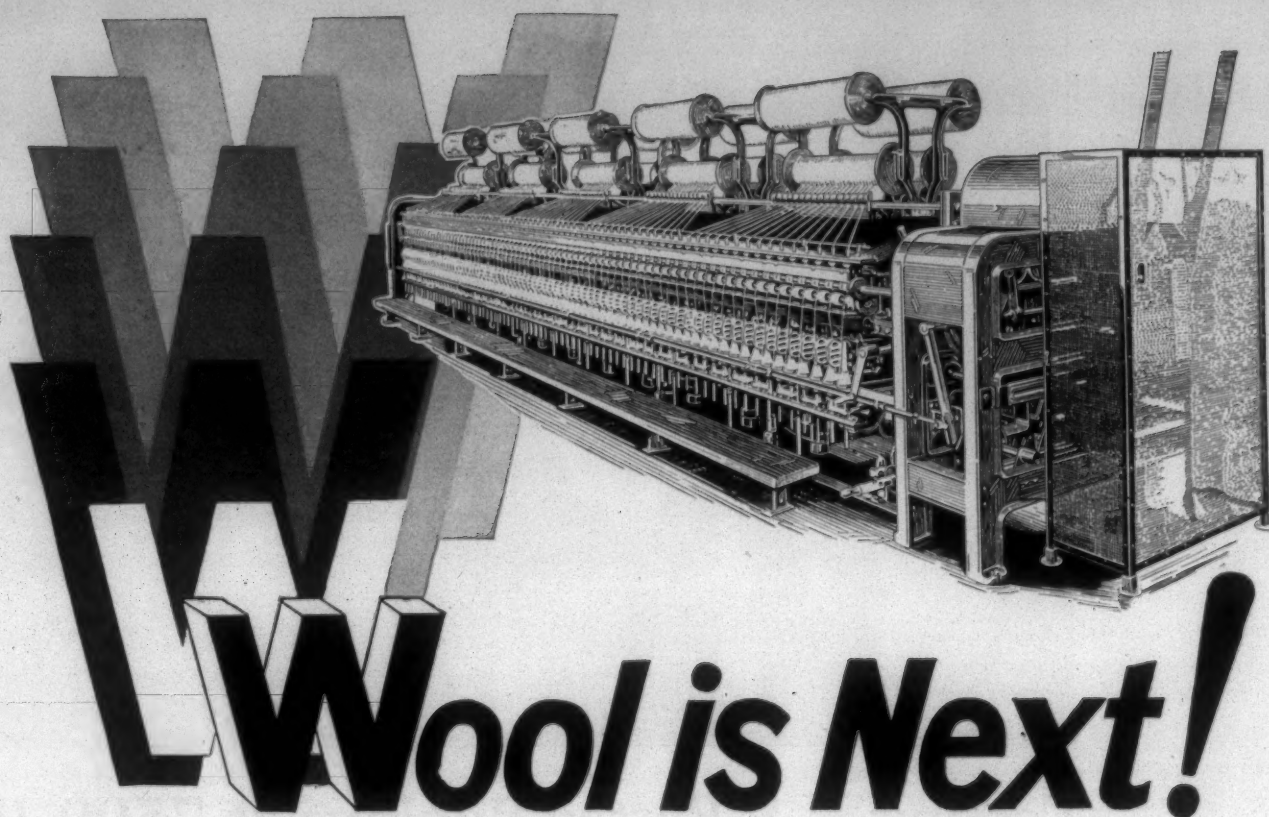
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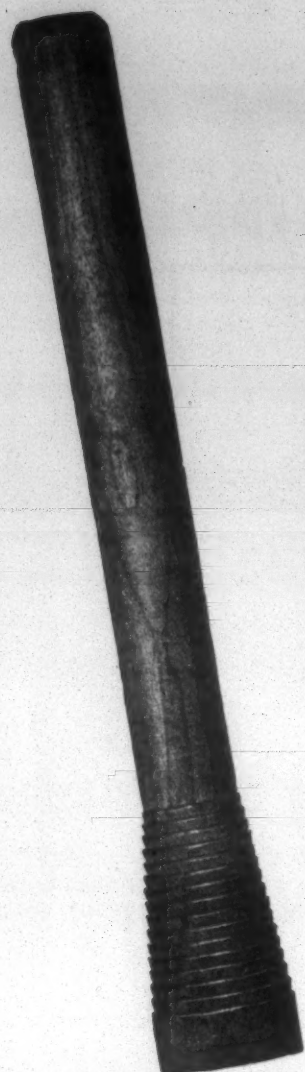
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Waste is Subject of Eastern Carolina Meeting

Meeting at the Textile School of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, on Friday, November 12th, the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association devoted its program to a discussion of Waste. The topics considered included waste in various mill departments and processes, as well as waste of human effort, labor and money.

The attendance included members from practically all of the mills represented in this group and the success of the meeting gave further evidence of the efficient work that this Division of the Association is accomplishing.

The sessions were presided over by D. F. Lanier, Chairman of the Division, who handled the meeting unusually well. The discussion was developed from a series of questions covering waste of cotton in process, waste of labor, supplies and money, methods of reducing waste and determination of fair percentages of waste in spinning, twisting, spooling, reeling and winding.

Following the invocation by George F. Brietz, Chairman Lanier called upon Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, for a few remarks.

PROF. THOMAS NELSON, Dean Textile School, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C.: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, Members of the Southern Textile Association and all other textile associations are welcome at this college and this school at any time. We want you mill men to feel that this is your textile school and want you to feel that you are at liberty to come to this textile school at any time. It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you this morning and to have you with us.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: I am sure we all feel at home here and are glad to be here, Dean Nelson.

I hope the questionnaire as gotten up will be of interest to everyone here. Someone suggested a few months ago that there are so many yarn mills and so few weave mills in the eastern district that if we got up a questionnaire on the problems of the yarn mill it would not touch the weave mill much. Today we have one on waste, and that is a problem that affects us all, whether soft-yarn spinners, hard-yarn spinners, or weavers. I hope everyone here will give us his experience as we touch on the different processes in the mill and tell us how to eliminate this waste we all have.

The first question to be discussed is "Waste of Cotton in Process." We shall be glad to hear from any of you and all of you if you have something to tell us that will help us to save on the cotton.

W. R. VICK, Overseer Carding, Rosemary Manufacturing Company No. 1, Rosemary, N. C.: In this waste of cotton in process, suppose we take up the matter of mixing two staples of cotton and discuss it that way.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Have you had any experience with that, Mr. Vick?

MR. VICK: I got up merely to start this off; I did not expect to say anything. Of course, if you take $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cotton and 1-inch cotton it is not very good mixing, because of the fact that when you set for the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch you break a lot of 1-inch cotton and when you set for the 1-inch cotton a lot of the shorter cotton goes off into scavenger waste. I find we get a lot of waste that way, by not having proper mixing of different-length fibers.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: How many of you agree with Mr. Vick and what is your opinion about setting for different lengths of cotton?

C. S. TATUM, Manager, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh, N. C.: We all have these different-length staples. I wonder how Mr. Vick gets around that. All the cotton I ever saw varies a whole lot; you get different-length fibers in every bale you might get. What can we do to overcome that? We certainly do have to contend with various lengths of fibers. We all know that not only on account of variation in the length of fibers but on account of other variations in cotton it is well to have as many bales as possible in the mix at the same time.

MR. VICK: Mr. Tatum has asked exactly the question I want to have answered.

T. W. MULLEN, Superintendent, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary, N. C.: I think probably fifteen or twenty years ago we did not

pay nearly so much attention to cotton that was supposed to be of the same staple. We took cotton pretty much as it came and ran it in the mill. I believe one point Mr. Vick was making was whether the practice now is to try to mix cotton, say, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch down to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch with 1-inch cotton, whether to try to mix these different staples or run them separately. Years ago we did not pay nearly so much attention to mixing cotton, but many mills now have a man that knows cotton and tries to separate it.

Separating the Staple

MR. TATUM: Do you separate cotton as to staple?

MR. MULLEN: We run the better cotton on the warp. We try to separate it and use the longer staple on the warp and the other on the filling.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: How many present try to separate the cotton in that way and use the lower grades for filling and the better cotton for the warp, or the lower grades for the coarser numbers and the better grades for the finer numbers?

MR. MULLEN: We have two to four or possibly six numbers' difference in the warp and the filling and use the better grades for the warp.

Question: Do you change the rolls on the speeders to take care of the filling?

MR. VICK: To overcome that, instead of changing the rolls after leaving the drawing frame we put a little more twist in the filling, so that our filling will run equally as well on the speeders as our warp. In carrying the waste back from the card room you get a little long staples anyway, and we use that waste in the filling. Instead of changing our rolls we just add a little twist. We think that is a better plan in our case.

Running Two Staples of Cotton

NORMAN B. HILL, Superintendent, Caswell Cotton Mill, Kinston, N. C.: I have had quite a little experience in running two different staples of cotton. We use $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple for coarse yarn, from 12s up to 20s; that is the coarsest yarn we make; and from 20s up to 60s we use the better cotton—1-inch. We have the rollers adjusted according to that staple and set accordingly. I don't think we could get out by running both staples together; we would make a mess of both numbers. But we get by pretty well.

Waste Kept Separate

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Do you keep the waste separate?

MR. HILL: We keep all the waste separate, through the mill, and take that back to the picker room. When feeding the hoppers we put that back in there; when feeding the $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple we put in the $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch waste. We keep the $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch waste separate from the 1-inch waste all through the mill.

MR. VICK: I think perhaps Mr. Lanier meant wouldn't you make more waste by mixing it than by running it separate.

MR. HILL: Yes.

J. W. CATES, Superintendent, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.: I want to say I do not believe it pays to mix the grades, especially in warp yarns. In warp yarns I find it does not pay; it lowers the breaking strength and you do not get as smooth quality of yarn.

Tests for Average Waste

At this point several members reported the following results of tests made for average waste:

(Note: It was specified that the name of the member and name of the mill should not be published with these reports.)

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Mr. B., can you tell us offhand how much of that waste you rework?

MR. B.: Not exactly. We rework the strippings and rework the roving and scavenger waste. It goes back into a low grade of yarn. In other words, the percentage of waste made from a pound of cotton opened is 12.47; that is the difference between the pounds of cotton opened and pounds of yarn produced. That is eastern Carolina cotton, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch. Taking it all

together, it shows a little more than you actually have when you weigh it over. Of course, you have a little regain.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: That gives you about 87¼ pounds of finished yarn for every 100 pounds of cotton opened?

MR. B.: About 87½—87.53 pounds, to be exact.

MR. A.: Our percentage of invisible waste is 1.50. I might just say that the percentage of fly and motes in one of our mills is quite different from the percentages in the other mills. Our total waste is 13.55 per cent.

Question: What cotton are you using?

MR. A.: Some ¾-inch and some 1-inch, making numbers of yarn from 12¾s up to 36s. We use local cotton altogether. That 1-inch cotton I bought as 1-inch staple, but it has a lot of leaf and trash in it.

MR. HILL: What grade is it?

MR. A.: It would not grade middling. It is all right for staple and strength but has a lot of trash in it.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Mr. B., have you a conditioning room at your mill?

MR. B.: Yes.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Is all this yarn put through the conditioning room and that weight of regain added to the total weight?

MR. B.: We do not condition the warp.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: I thought possibly that regain in the conditioning helped your waste out somewhat. It is a little lower than some of the others.

Works Back Strippings

MR. B.: I think perhaps ours is a little lower because we work back our strippings. I think the others said in reading their percentages that they did not work back the strippings. If they did, I think possibly it would be down as low as mine or a little lower. I think whether we have a high waste percentage or a low waste percentage, we ought to come out with it; I think we need to be perfectly frank about it and let others know what we are doing. Over a period of a quarter you can tell pretty well what you are doing in the year. The percentage for the year may be just a little higher or a little lower, but it will average up pretty well.

L. V. ANDREWS, Superintendent, Edna Cotton Mill, Reidsville, N. C.: Suppose we take up those items one at a time and compare them. In that way we shall probably get something out of the discussion.

MR. B.: Of course, there is a difference in bagging and ties. Ours is local cotton, and that is actual weight. If you use shipped cotton from other parts of the country you will get different weights of bagging. If you notice the motes there in the first column, probably he is using below strict middling. Mr. C. is one degree below, which is strict low middling.

MR. VICK: You notice the percentage of motes there in Mr. A's, plus the fly, is not very different. Mr. A. has one mill in which the motes and fly combined are 3.08, which makes it very near Mr. B's.

J. T. GARNER, Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Manufacturing Company No. 3, Rosemary, N. C.: We have a partition under the licker-in and get the motes there. After that, all that is taken out is called fly.

MR. MULLEN: It is hard to compare one of those columns with the others.

MR. CATES: We are using the Whitin card with division plates—that is, we used to have the division plates but have taken them out. We have no card motes; we have card fly there.

Speed of Breaker Affects Waste

MR. HILL: I think in putting this cotton through the first machines the quantity and the speed of the machines are going to regulate that waste. I know from a little experience we have had recently. We had a bale breaker through which we put 10,000 pounds of cotton a day, feeding in an open room. Recently we have been running this bale breaker night and day, feeding from open hopper. We had to reduce the speed of the bale breaker considerably. The percentage of waste was increased just by making that change. We had been getting 6 pounds of motes, dirt, and other foreign matter; and when the speed was reduced and the same number of pounds of cotton run through in twenty-two hours we got 8.75 pounds. The percentage of motes was probably increased. In other words, whenever we increased our waste back there we have decreased it from our pickers and cards.

Question: It did not change the total waste, then?

MR. HILL: No, it didn't change the total waste.

MR. VICK: With a 14-ounce lap on a 40-inch card and a 14-ounce lap on a 45-inch card, would there be any difference in the fly? That would make the lap a little thicker on the 40-inch card—getting the same weight of sliver.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Has anyone present had that experience, so he can tell Mr. Vick? (No answer.) No one seems to have had any experience with the 40-inch and 45-inch cards.

Speed of Licker-in

P. B. PARKS, Assistant Manager, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, West Durham, N. C.: I believe it is common practice to operate licker-ins at about 440 turns. I want to ask if you get more waste by increasing that speed to 500, or is 500 an excessive speed?

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Has anyone present ever tried increasing the speed of the licker-in?

MR. VICK: We had a discussion of that at one meeting, and I believe we decided the slower we could run the licker-in the better off we were. You know the fly is made by air currents. If you leave the card open at the bottom you will have a whole lot of fly. It should be as tight as it possibly can be made; and it seems to me if you run the licker-in faster, the more air currents you will have, and the more fly.

JOSEPH C. COBB, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: I think you will find if you speed up your licker-in you will have more fly. I am making a test of that now. It does not affect the breaking strength, but you have more fly.

MR. TATUM: Is it desirable to keep the fly to a minimum? If the screen is in good condition and the picker set up right, if I am getting an undue amount of motes and fly I do not worry about that at all. I do not think much is to be gained by discussion of that, because if it is in the cotton it has to come out.

MR. PARKS: What I am interested in is a clean piece of goods. If those motes are left in by the Crichton openers and the pickers I want to know how to get them out.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Is there any further discussion on waste of cotton in process?

MR. MULLEN: How many times do you strip, Mr. Brietz?

MR. BRIETZ: Three times.

MR. CATES: We strip three times.

MR. A.: We strip twice, and I suppose that would account for a good deal of that difference. That figure is about the same in our other two mills.

MR. COBB: How are you carding—how many pounds per card?

MR. BRIETZ: About 750 to 800 pounds in a week of sixty hours.

Runs Heavy Laps

G. E. MOORE, Superintendent, J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company, Bynum, N. C.: The gentleman did not get an answer to his question about the difference in the laps. Most of us have had some experience with variation in the weight of the lap, and it seems to me that would be practically the same thing. In running a reasonably heavy lap at slow speed on the card we are all bound to admit that licking-in is a cleaning process on the card. With a heavy lap I believe we get better cleaning. I just wonder if that is the experience of the other men here. By feeding a heavy lap slowly and letting the licker-in comb the cotton I believe we get better results with a reasonably heavy lap than with a light lap. A light lap is more likely to jerk through. I think to some extent that is an answer to his question—that with a reasonably heavy lap we get better results from a card than with a lighter lap. Sometimes we have some peculiarities in our particular mill; most of our card rooms and picker rooms have something peculiar to that particular card room or opening room that is different from other mills. We can not manage every room alike; we can not get all cards set exactly alike; we find under one card more motes than under another. Is it the opinion of the practical men here that it is better to hold your lap and comb it out with the licker-in, regardless of the speed? I have nothing to offer in regard to the speed of the licker-in. I think the machine people have worked that out and we do not have to do much about it.

MR. BRIETZ: I should think whether that 45-inch card is upstairs or downstairs would have some effect, because it is much harder to keep it set. My experience is that you can take your choice and be governed by heavier lap and longer draft or lighter lap and shorter draft. I prefer the heavier lap with longer draft, because I believe you get more combing. I prefer the heavier lap and longer draft (but not excessive either way) to lighter lap and short draft.

Draft on Card

Question: What do you consider a long draft on cards? Or a short draft?

MR. BRIETZ: I think right around 100; as near 100 as possible.

MR. TATUM: We are drafting 125. I think a light lap is more likely to have thick and thin places in it and to pull itself out and not stand the strain. I think there is a little more danger of unevenness in a light lap. I have tried different lengths of draft and have finally settled on 125.

W. P. WARD, Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C.: There was a question asked a little while ago in which I am very much interested. We think we have a wonderful process of picking and opening cotton. There is a great deal of foreign matter in the cotton which has to be taken out. The question is, after we have done all we can to take it out in the preceding processes, can we better the quality of our goods by speeding up the licker-in, say, 50 turns, from 450, which is, I think, regarded as standard? I think that is a very necessary question that should be answered.

MR. TATUM: I think there is no doubt it would clean it better. The question is whether it might not injure it somewhat. If cleaning is what we want, I say speed it up. It might injure the breaking strength somewhat. I have gone up to as far as 600 R.P.M. and found the cotton a whole lot cleaner, but I moved it back.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Is there anyone here who will volunteer to make a

test for, say, thirty or sixty days and report at our next meeting? (Four members volunteered to make such tests.)

Test on Spinning Waste

C. C. CATES, Overseer Twisting, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.: We have made a test on spinning waste. The waste before cutting off was 3.031; waste after, 2.049. There was a net saving of 982 pounds, which makes 32 per cent. That is over the period of a quarter.

CHARLES A. DAVIS, JR., General Overseer, Pilot Mill, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh, N. C.: I have not the exact figures, but I know we have cut the roving waste down considerably in the spinning room. We have an air cleaning process; we clean our bobbins by air. We do not cut it off, as we used to, and ruin the bobbins. We have cut down the roving waste considerably, but I do not know exactly how much.

MR. TATUM: That saves the bobbin waste, too. The spinners would cut off two or three layers. We have the spinners lay the bobbins on a creel, and the man that takes them down will not take them if there is over a half layer on them. Our machine is home-made and cost about \$5.00.

MR. ANDREWS: Our roving waste is .5 per cent. We put our machine up in the card room, so the boss carder will be responsible for the roving coming back from spinning, and if it gets too high he will let you know.

MR. HILL: We have adopted the system of having the spinners take out the waste themselves. We know we have saved a big percentage over the old system of cutting it off the bobbins.

MR. ANDREWS: What about the number of sides they run, though? If you put the spinners to pulling off the waste you have to reduce the number of sides, don't you?

MR. HILL: We have never reduced the number of sides per spinner from the time they were allowed to cut the roving off the bobbin. We have never reduced the number of sides at all.

Thread Waste

CHAIRMAN LANIER: What about thread waste?

MR. TATUM: We have reduced the waste by stopping the spoolers from handling it. If the spoolers have to handle tangled work they will not fool with it much; they are going to put it in the waste. By having one hand do that we have cut it down.

E. W. EDWARDS, Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 5, Erwin, N. C.: This question of waste is an interesting one, especially about roving and thread waste. We make a lot of waste at our mill; I guess as much as any of you fellows make; and the chances are that we are going to keep on making it; but we try to make very good waste. I do not know how much we have reduced our waste and do not know how much more waste we are making than you other gentlemen in eastern Carolina, but we do not allow any of our operatives to cut any bobbins at all. It will soon be three years since we started the mill in operation, and I believe the spinner or carder or weaver will give you gentlemen \$10.00 for every bobbin you can find that has been cut with a knife. The spinner cleans his own bobbins. He has to pull that roving off or get it off some way without cutting. In the winder room the operative is not allowed to put a knife or any other instrument on the bobbin for any purpose. We have a man employed for that particular purpose and pay him the usual spoolers' wages. He cleans the bobbin by taking a very keen knife and coming down this way (illustrating). Those are the improvements we have made over the old way of cutting the yarn off or cutting the roving off. We find we save our bobbins; we do not waste any bobbins, and we know we save a good deal of waste; I do not know how much. Two of the biggest savings, we think, are by not damaging the bobbins and not wasting the fiber where the roving is cut. When you cut a piece of roving in two you cut the fibers, and it makes no difference how many times you rework that; every time it hits the card it will knock out that place you cut. The best way I have found is not to have it cut at all; then you will not need a machine. Both of the machines are good, the air machine and the other, if you are going to allow any cutting.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Are there any other questions on roving or hard waste?

MR. GARNER: There is a question here that is a pretty hard problem to me. If anyone has learned to run warpers without having waste on the beams I would like to hear from him.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Mr. Garner wants to know if anybody can run a warper without having any waste left on the beams.

MR. TATUM: No one can answer that. That is a hard one.

Waste of Labor

CHAIRMAN LANIER: The next topic for discussion is waste of labor. Let's hear from some of you who can tell us how to save that waste in labor that so many of us have.

MR. MOORE: I think one of the first ways to save waste of labor is to get the right man in the right place. I think often we have a man perhaps in charge of a room when the company might be better off if he were somewhere else. And I think often we are lenient with men when it will ruin the men. Lots of times we allow an operative to drag along when he is not doing anything much; in other words, he would rather not make much money than do

what he ought to do. My experience is that when you have a man who will not do it, the best way is to get rid of him. My experience with help has taught me that it is best to give a man a good job—a full job, and then pay him for it. Then he will be satisfied, if he is of any account, and will do a good day's work. That is an outline. I believe the biggest trouble is with the superintendents and overseers.

MR. G.: I should like to hear from Mr. Parks.

MR. PARKS: That is a big question. I think the gentleman here is right; get a good man and pay him and you will be likely to keep him. I think a mill is just like a school; it ought to have certain rules and regulations, not necessarily put up on the wall, because I don't think the wall is the place to put them; but every foreman and overseer has certain work to do, and no superintendent or manager can line it out for him. Ordinarily the superintendent has to do a lot of thinking for the other fellow. He should not have to do so much thinking, but he is supposed to plan out the big things and the foreman is supposed to carry them out to the last detail; and I think that is one of the points where most mills fail. The superintendent gives an order and the foreman starts to carry it out; it is carried out for a few days; but in a week or so the trail is lost. Thereby hangs a tale of waste of labor. That overseer is supposed to be right after those fellows all the time, seeing that the superintendent's orders are carried out, not only as to waste of cotton, waste of labor, waste of machine parts, and all those things. Right in there, I think, is the biggest source of waste that mills have to contend with today.

Waste of Supplies

CHAIRMAN LANIER: I am sure most of us agree with Mr. Parks and Mr. Moore on that. Our next subject is waste of supplies. I shall ask Mr. Rose, of the Harriett Mills, to tell us what he thinks of waste in supplies.

JOHN D. ROSE, Assistant Superintendent, Harriett Cotton Mills Nos. 2 and 3, Henderson, N. C.: Of our mill in the last eighteen months we have spent just barrels of money on supplies. Every piece of machinery, beginning at the opening room, has either been bought new or thoroughly overhauled. We have just put on new parts so it has been a job to haul the old ones away. We have not had them on long enough to know how much saving there will be in our supplies bill later. It is a thing constantly on my mind, and I tell my overseers from time to time they must keep these machines oiled and save these new parts and make these machines that have been rebuilt last as long as possible. The item of supplies is a big one. I don't see how we could have spent any more money along that line than we have done. As I say, we have not had time to find out yet how much we shall save.

Waste of Effort

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Our next topic is waste of human effort. I am sure all of us have more or less waste in that particular. I shall ask Will Ward, of West Durham, to start off by telling us some of the waste in human effort that we can save in our plants.

MR. WARD: I think this also is one of the very vital things. Each and every one of us here has overseers, assistant overseers, and superintendents as well. It has right much to do with the question outlined by Mr. Parks and Mr. Moore over there in regard to waste of labor, and I don't know how to discuss that except to follow up what has been said about waste of labor. As to waste of effort, I think a great many times, as said just a few minutes ago by Mr. Parks, we undertake a thing and have a set rule and have that clearly outlined; we understand in our own minds just what we want done, and we take up with the different departments just what we want done and outline it as clearly as we can so that the assistant foremen and the section men can understand it and get it handed down to the various departments. Then, as said a while ago, we lose interest in our efforts and begin to forget; in other words, the rule that has just been issued and the amount of effort put forth to accomplish this new rule, whatever it might be, is lost. I think we all make a great mistake in our mills by undertaking to establish a set rule and then not following it up properly to see that it is carried out, not only today but tomorrow and on. If it is worth taking up at all and worth considering, then it is worth carrying out and seeing that our efforts are not wasted. I am sure we all here put forth a great deal of effort in many, many ways, but it goes astray sometimes and is lost. Then, of course, we are hurting not only ourselves but hurting those whom we undertake to lead.

MR. MOORE: I think the gentleman's idea is good, but sometimes we try a thing that it is better to drop. Sometimes it is necessary to drop it. In those cases we just have to take the experience; we have to adopt Mr. Henry Ford's expression. Mr. Ford said he had never lost anything in his life; he said if he lost money he got experience. We have to consider just what effort means. What do we understand by effort? One way in which many mill men (I myself am one) lose a lot of effort is in worrying over things. When a man is worrying over things he is not in possession of all his faculties. I believe there are more mill men worrying over things that never come than any other class of men. We find an overseer occasionally worrying over things that possibly he can not help, and while he is worrying he is not of much account. It has a bad effect on him.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Is there somebody else who can tell us, as superintendents and overseers, how we can best direct our enterprises so as not to

lose effort? I know some of you gentlemen here have made studies as to how you can best direct your force so as to conserve effort. Tell us, so that we can go back home and put it in practice.

Mr. EDWARDS: Human-effort waste is a pretty big item. For myself alone I am going to get this from it—that I take an inventory of myself today and eliminate as much of this waste of human effort as is possible in future. There are a good many things we might do that would to some extent save this waste of effort, but I believe the very best thing we can do as superintendents and overseers and managers of others is to take an inventory of ourselves today and see how much of this effort we have lost in the past and determine not to lose it in the future.

Mr. TATUM: I can offer one suggestion. I heard a mighty good mill man say once that the best managed mill is the least managed mill, so I think if we do not worry around and try to manage too much we shall save a lot of effort.

Waste of Money

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Our next subject is waste of money. On account of the kind of times we have been going through for the last eight or ten months most of us have heard something about the necessity of saving money. It has been impressed upon us so often that I am sure from this period of slackness some of you have learned something you can tell us so that by making some little changes we can save our companies some money. Mr. Morgan, can't you tell us something about this? Mr. Morgan is the superintendent up there.

W. B. MORGAN, Superintendent, Ossipee Mill, Burlington, N. C.: I don't think it is right to ask a superintendent, in these strenuous times, how to save money. If there are any managers here, or men higher up, I think they should be asked that question. We superintendents have had that question put to us so continually during the last twelve months that we are tired of it. I have not given the question much thought except in trying to save all we can around our mill, and of course all you men do that. To my way of thinking, all these things go hand in hand—waste of supplies, waste of labor, waste of energy, waste of money. The answer is that no two of us men can run our jobs exactly alike. We can come here and discuss the little troubles and worries that we have. I wish we could tell each other how to go back and make our jobs successful and make money, but we can not do that. The answer, as I see it, is organization and co-operation. That is the only thing I can say. First of all, we have to have an organization, to be

successful; we have to have a loyal organization and have to have loyal men under us. We have to have men who, when we tell them to do a thing, do it because they feel it is the right thing to do and feel they should do it and believe it is right. Sometimes we have overseers who, when we tell them things we want done, do them half-heartedly; they don't believe they are proper things to do and do them half way, and that causes waste of money and waste of labor and waste of energy. Before we put anything new in the mill we should think it over and study it ourselves, then call our men together and explain it to them so they will understand it and see it as we see it. Then they will go at it with their whole soul and put it over. In that way, with organization and co-operation, we shall eliminate a lot of the waste we have.

DEAN NELSON: May I suggest that we add to those two words co-ordination, so that we shall co-ordinate all our energies?

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION

CHAIRMAN LANIER: The first subject we shall take up this afternoon is "What is considered a fair amount of waste per spindle for spinning, twisting, spooling, reeling, and winding?" If anyone present has made up any records on that we shall be very glad to have him give them to us and start this off.

Mr. CATES: We thoroughly threshed out the roving waste this morning, and I do not think it is necessary to say anything further. Take the thread. On 22,000 spindles, on an average of 25s yarn, we made 436 pounds of hard spinning waste in a quarter. This quarter was not exactly full time. I will give you the amount of yarn spun. The amount of cotton yarn made was 436,000 pounds, in round figures; and the yarn spun made 436 pounds of thread waste. That was on 25s yarn.

Question: Do you allow your spool hads to cut off any waste?

Mr. CATES: Not if we know it. It is a problem to avoid that, but we try to keep the cut waste down. We have the bobbins laid aside and have an extra hand who does the untangling. It is up to him to save what can be saved; some of it, of course, probably can not be untangled.

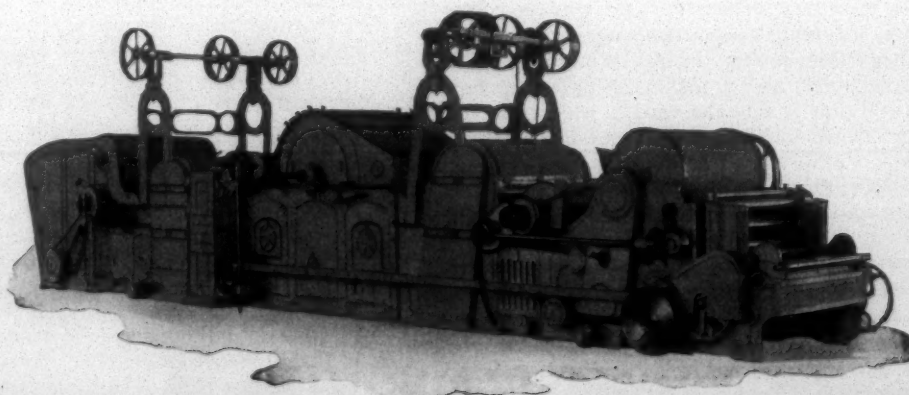
Mr. GARNER: Going back to that roving waste, you know one of the worst things a mill man ever started is letting spinners cut off rovings. We had a bobbin with a ring around the top, and we rigged up a machine to take that roving off. You have no idea of the waste you save by not letting them cut off the roving. This machine takes it off before the operative can take

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a knife out of his pocket and cut it. It is a hard problem to tell how much waste we make on spools, but it is very little.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Can you tell us what percentage of waste you saved when you stopped cutting it off?

MR. GARNER: I think at least half. Mr. Mullen can tell you how much we make in six months; he keeps a chart. We averaged 1.95 for the last six months. We never go over 2 per cent and go down anywhere to 1.75 for six months.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: The question is, what is considered a fair amount of waste? Mr. Cates told us he had about one pound of thread waste to every 1,000 pounds of goods. Is that a fair amount of thread waste? Is it more than most of us do make? (No answer.)

Now we come to twister waste. Mr. Rose, can you tell us what is a fair amount of twister waste per spindle or per thousand spindles?

MR. ROSE: I have no figures with me on that. We keep up with it, but I did not bring the figures.

Reducing Roving Waste in Spinning Room

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Is there anything else on that question? If not, let's go on to the next one: "What is the best method in reducing the roving waste on the run out of the spinning room?" Mr. Garner has just told us what he does, and that was also discussed this morning, so we will go on to the next topic. "Are the uneven run outs on slashers caused from defective measuring on warpers or from varying tensions on the beams in slashing? What is the best remedy?" We shall be glad to hear from some of you fellows in the weave mills.

MR. PARKS: Just to get it started off, I should like to say that we do operate weave mills, and everyone in a weave mill is thoroughly acquainted with the run out on slashers. Some have Entwistle warpers; some have one sort of warper or another. On the Entwistle warpers, of which we have sixteen, we have reduced our waste on our slashers in two ways. One is by taking the measuring roll and installing ball bearings, which create less friction. We had the plain bearings before, and we got some result from that change. Then on the slashers, lots of people say a poor run out is entirely due to the slasher beams. Some people hook them up all together; some try running separately. I tried some separately and had to go back to the old way. The best thing we have done there is to install washers on the end of the section beams, so that the heavy part hangs down. So long as it hangs down and you can go there and tip it with your finger you know there is no friction. That helps considerably. In one of the other plants we have the Cocker warper. The measuring beam is attached directly to the drum. We have never been able to do anything there, and we have been considering asking the machine builders in Gastonia to give us another kind of measuring device.

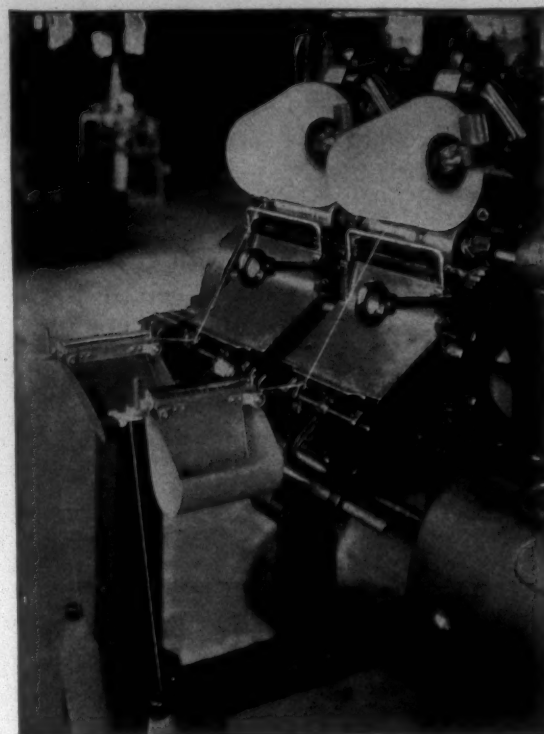
MR. CATES: I notice one thing, Mr. Lanier; that is, where you run more than one warp from one creel of spools, where the last creel is so much lighter than the first creel that will cause a little effect in the length of your warp. It will not amount to much, but it will make some difference. There is a new warper that has come out now that pulls from the end of the cone instead of the spool. Maybe someone who is using one of those can tell us whether or not there is less friction.

MR. GREGG: A mill man was in my office the other day, and I showed him that question. He said he had about twelve warpers and noticed variation on every one. He said he had noticed that on days when the humidity was different or when the atmosphere was changed there was greater variation than at other times. He said that had been changed considerably by putting on Cocker rolls and that they were affected less by changes in the atmosphere than anything else.

MR. TATUM: We have a couple of Cocker warpers out at Pilot Mill, but I have really experimented more with the other type. It has been my experience, in holding down soft waste below the slashers, that it takes very close co-operation between the man at the slashers and the man at the warpers; it is necessary to get very close co-operation and keep a very close watch on the length of the beam. The slightest little difference in the measuring roll will make considerable difference in the length of the beam. You will find that certain warpers will habitually, everything else being equal, make a little shorter beam than others. Just before coming to Raleigh I had that worked out very well, and we made less warp and slasher waste than any other mill the company owned. I think we did it just that way, by watching each individual warper. No two of those warpers were set exactly alike. My experience was that there was more to be gained by watching that than by doing anything else. We tried for a while but finally gave up the method of painting the measuring roll. A coat of paint will make some difference. We finally gave that up, because the paint would wear off, and then we set the clock.

Waste Per Beam

MR. MULLEN: I should like to know what is the average waste per beam. We have a section that runs anywhere from ten to sixteen beams back of the slasher. In that way I believe you would get a greater amount of waste per beam, because you have a greater number of beams to get variation from. Has anyone any figures?



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MR. TATUM: Ours averaged 1.1 pounds per beam. That is 14s yarn, about 480 ends of No. 14s yarn, four beams to the set.

MR. MULLEN: I think we average around 1.25 pounds on our beams. On coarse yarn I find we make more waste than on finer yarns.

MR. CATES: Do you find that the front beams run out ahead of the back beams all the time?

MR. MULLEN: I do not think so. There are so many beams that we have quite a problem, especially when we get up to twelve and fourteen beams.

MR. PARKS: We have about 1 pound to the beam on 488 ends on 23s yarn.

MR. MULLEN: We have had it run down as low as .5 pound, but you will not do that week in and week out.

Waste When Starting Slasher

CHAIRMAN LANIER: The next question is, "How may the waste made in starting up a slasher set be effectively reduced?"

MR. MULLEN: One thing we do is use gummed tape. We take the tape and stick it on the bottom and the top of the yarn as it comes off and save considerable yarn in that way.

MR. TATUM: How does that save?

MR. GARNER: It shows the slasher man exactly where to run his string.

MR. TATUM: The more bunches you separate the yarn into for tying purposes the less waste there is. I have seen operatives tie on a new set and tie it on in three or four bunches.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: That completes the questionnaire as we prepared it, but Mr. Parks has submitted some questions. One of his questions is, "What is the best method of piecing up on filling frames on a feeler bobbin to be used on a loom without feelers?" This question is asked with a view to having as little waste as possible, both soft filling waste and imperfect goods."

MR. GARNER: Tell him to raise up his quill and put the ends under there.

MR. PARKS: That sounds easy. I don't know whether or not you have ever made wide sheeting or sheets and pillow cases. We have some looms with feelers and some without, but the bulk of them are without feelers. I don't know whether any of you have followed it up closely enough to know whether that gout is transferred from the nose of the bobbin or from the end of the bobbin. Those gouts have to be picked out when you are making sheets and pillow cases, or any other goods if you want to make good quality. We have tried using pieces as you would on a feeler bobbin. I think if you use a feeler bobbin everyone is going to use those pieces, go back and piece up as a spinner would. At one time we had a frame making up nothing but pieces. At present we are going back and piecing up as you do on a warp bobbin. We do not like to have to pick out gouts. The gouts are made there either by the filling running out or that filling breaking and snapping back into the goods.

MR. GARNER: If you will raise that bobbin and put it under there, you

will have it there just as it was when the machine started; whereas the difference is that if you start piecing around the bobbin it is twisted around there. If you lift up the quill and put it in there, it does away with the twist that is put on the bobbin and you will have the machine exactly as it was when it started.

MR. PARKS: When we do that we have an accumulation of those short ends that drop back into the goods, so when you remedy one trouble you have another staring you in the face.

J. O. CREECH, Overseer Spinning, Maple Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.: We run 51½-inch sheeting, having been on that since 1921. The weavers are running sixty-two looms apiece, and the battery hands run forty-four looms. We change our travelers every fourteen days, running day and night. Every other Monday we change our travelers, and every Monday we pick our spindles, on warp and filling.

MR. TATUM: I should like to ask if any of these fellows here that have slashers are using the temperature control on the ceiling. I noticed in reading the discussion at the Georgia meeting that there seemed to be quite a number of the mills down there using them and getting splendid results. The only mill I ever saw them used in said it was not getting much result from them.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: I shall appoint Norman B. Hill, W. P. Ward and John D. Rose as a committee to decide upon the place of meeting for our spring meeting.

MR. ROSE: I should like to ask one question. In running warp we have a great deal of trouble with the yarn bulging over the warp shell. I have not had sufficient experience to know how to build a warp with a straight end.

MR. CATES: Speed up your screw. Change your gear and speed up your screw.

MR. H.: Run your traverse faster.

MR. CATES: Yes, that will stop it.

MR. ROSE: Does the size of the shell have anything to do with building up the warp? We find buying big shells helped us somewhat.

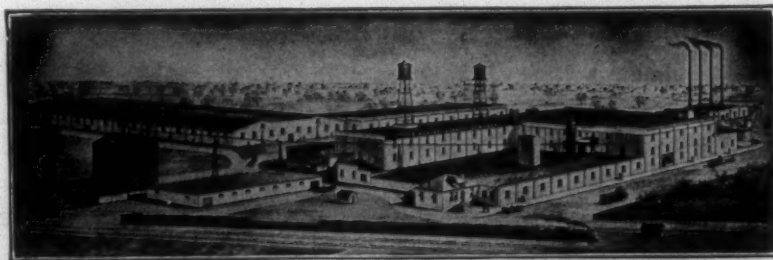
MR. CATES: Yes, that helps to some extent, but if you speed up the screw that will help it. If your warp bulges, whatever the speed is, if you speed up the screw that will help it.

JAMES SMITH, Superintendent, Hopedale Mill, Burlington, N. C.: I find decreasing the weight on the warp as it builds up will help to overcome that defect.

MR. ROSE: We have had a great deal of trouble with the yarn bulging over the end of the warp shell. Is it customary to use one roll between the harness and the wheel that goes back to the winding head or just let it pull straight through the reed?

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Have you rolls on yours?
(Continued on Page 27)

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Textiles and Dyes Abroad

By Chas. E. Mullin, M.Sc., F.A.I.C., F.C.S., F.T.I. Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C.

THEY do many things differently abroad but certainly not everything better than in America. You see some of the largest dye plants in the world in Europe but you see some of the newest ones in America. What may be the best and cheapest process of manufacture in Europe due to cheap labor, may be entirely too expensive and impractical in the American textile and dye-stuffs industry.

Research

While Europe certainly does not do everything better than America, she certainly does go in for certain activities, such as textile education and research in the textile industry, to an extent that is not appreciated by the American manufacturer. In England alone they have twenty-six government-assisted research associations, five of which are directly connected with the textile industry.

The British Research Association for the cotton industry employs about one hundred and ten scientists and technologists, while the association for the woolen and worsted industries employs about seventy-five men. While it has been necessary to start all of this textile research work at the bottom, in order to establish the principles and fundamental methods of testing, they have made tremendous progress. For example, the cotton research association has developed an entirely new card; and the wool research association has developed a ring spinning machine for woolen yarns that occupies one-tenth the space and does two and a half as much work, with one-fourth the attendance, as the old mule. We have no textile research in America to be at all compared with this work abroad.

Textile Education

The textile schools abroad appear to receive support upon a scale never even hoped for in America. Their buildings and equipment are, as a rule, equal or far beyond anything we have in America. The faculties in these schools are, in proportion, better paid and have much better working conditions than in America. The result is that they are able to attract and hold the highest type of textile men in these institutions.

The teacher in almost every profession outside of textiles has standards, reliable methods and untold research as a background for his lectures. He has reliable and accepted textbooks for class and reference use. The teacher of textile subjects, including textile chemistry and dyeing, lacks all of these texts. He also lacks the fundamental background of knowledge, accumulated through years of research, upon which to base his lectures, notes, etc. The need for really competent and well qualified men in teaching textile subjects is, therefore, probably greater than in any other branch of science or industry. At the present time the textile schools of America are greatly

handicapped because of lack of funds to employ sufficient competent men to teach these subjects. This money should come directly from the textile industry which will, in return, directly benefit by better trained young men from which to recruit its ranks.

Trained Men in Industry

It appears too that they have a larger proportion of highly trained scientific and technical men in the foreign textile plants and mills than we do in America, and in proportion to other wages in the different countries, most of these men are better paid than in America. Results? Most of the textile developments have originated abroad in spite of our American inventive genius, as a whole.

As a class, most American chemists are far from overpaid and it appears very probable that those in the textile and dyeing industry are, as a whole, one of the most poorly paid groups. The result is that these industries are not attracting their share of the best minds from either the chemistry or textile schools. Higher salaries in these industries would certainly attract more trained men of the type so badly needed in the mills.

Business Conditions

Business conditions in the textile industry are probably worse in England than anywhere else in the world. As a whole, probably business is better in Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland and Italy than it is in America today, and especially in the cotton and woolen industries.

England, before the war the largest textile exporter in the world, has largely lost her markets. Every country, no matter how small, is doing its best to supply its own needs and be self sustaining as far as possible, especially along textile lines. Even England is attempting to raise all her own cotton in the Colonies. The result is that England has an over capacity for textile production at the present time. In the competition to run these mills full time, prices have been cut until many of the mills are operating at a loss. In addition to this the English mills have labor troubles and problems all their own that are almost inconceivable to an American.

In fact the English textile industry of today finds itself somewhat in the same position as the German dyestuff industry at the close of the war. But today the German dyestuffs industry is probably in a better position than any other dyestuffs industry in the World. They succeeded to this position first by co-operation and then consolidation or amalgamation.

The textile industry of England is already cooperating in many ways, such as in research, to an extent far beyond that in America, and it is very possible that in the near future they will assume an even closer relationship and, following the Ger-

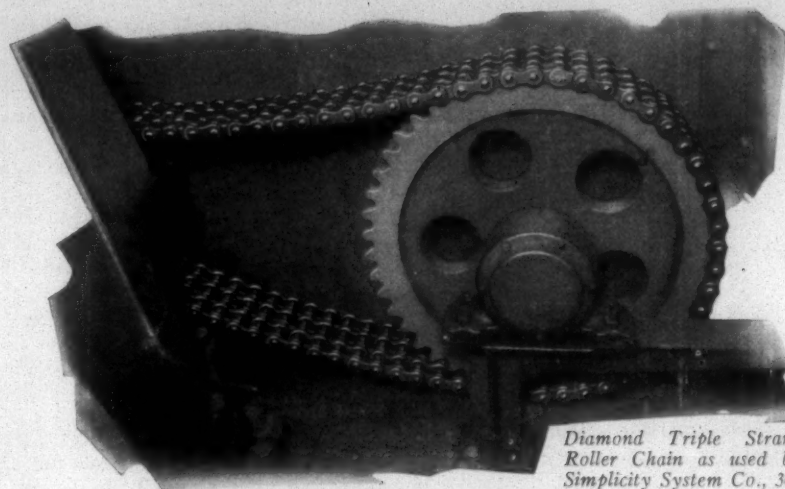
(Continued on Page 22)

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Picks Wrong in the Cloth

Editor:

When the right pick gear is on a model E loom and the picks are not right, where should I look for the trouble?

Second Hand.

Setting Spooler Thread

Editor:

Will you please be so kind as to inform me through your Discussion page how close to set spooler thread guides for No. 30s warp yarn?

Spooler.

Warper Speed

Editor:

How fast is it safe for me to run my warpers on 35s carded yarns, made from 1 3-16 inch staple?

Warper.

Causes of Soft Bobbins

Editor:

Why do filling bobbins fill at different densities. Softer ones among the regulars. Some sets softer than others, and some days all will be filled softer than on other days? What is the remedy?

Puzzled.

Answer to Roll

Editor:

The question asked through your Discussion page as to how often steel rolls should be taken out and cleaned. I think it depends somewhat on the kind of work you are running on fine numbers. I think they should be cleaned once each year and real coarse work they ought to be cleaned every six or eight months; keeping rolls clean helps to keep clean yarn.

CLEAN EM.

Speed of Spindle

Editor:

I would like to ask through your Discussion Page, what is the best spindle speed for Draper No. 2 spindle on 42s filling yarns?

Spindle.

Tight and Loose Ends on Loom Beams

Editor:

What is the cause of tight and loose ends on loom beams by groups? That is not single loose ends, but groups of loose ends at one or both ends of the warp.

Weaver.

There are several causes for this common defect. Uneven tension on the section beams, section beams which wobble. Loom beams which wobble. When the hole is too large in the arbors into which the loom

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

beam journals fit and turn. If the holes are too large on one or both ends, this will cause an uneven winding of the warp web onto the loom beam. All of the above causes will cause loose ends by groups intermittently.

Technical.

Cleaning Steel Rolls

Editor:

I want to ask an important question through your Discussion Page. In order to keep steel rolls in first class running condition and all the gum cleaned and polished out of the roll stands, how often should they be taken out and cleaned? I've been a practical mill man, especially spinning for the past 35 years. I say they should be taken out and cleaned at least twice a year or every six months.

This means the average numbers of the Southern mills. I want this question answered by some other first class superintendents or overseers of spinning. I mean practical men not textile graduates. I will greatly appreciate an answer from men who know.

Kan.

Answer to Roll

Editor:

Answering to Roll regarding how often to take out steel rolls in order to clean out and remove all gums from the stands and the roll flutings.

The answer to this depends somewhat on conditions as follows:

Fine combed work above 50s, once per year is often enough.

Carded work medium counts, once in six months.

Coarse work below 20s, once in three months.

Spinner.

Bunches and Slugs

Editor:

May I secure some definite information relative to bunches and slugs? I have all of my clearers picked often, and look out for brushing down properly. Spinners make small splices and the rolls are kept clean. The combers are kept clean and well skewered, and yet where do my bunches and slugs

come from? I have my spooler guides well closed. I card slowly and have all speeds and wastes picked off of the roving, and yet I have bunches, slugs and stains in my warps, but none on the filling. Where do they come from?

Supt.

Supt. has mentioned about everything that a mill man can do to prevent bunches, slugs and stains excepting one source. If Supt. will stand in front of his slashers, which he did not mention, and wait there long enough to observe well what is going on, he will probably find out what is going on as a source of bunches, slugs and stains, which drop and drip from the inside of his slasher hoods. The interior of these hoods should be thoroughly well cleaned out once per week. Wastes, lint, scums, and moisture and water will gather upon the inner walls of slasher hoods.

Finally these things will drop, drip, or slide off of the hood walls and lodge freely into the warp yarns. This was my trouble and it may be yours. Go to it!

P. Q. Z.

New Process Expected To Improve Appearance Of Rayon-Cotton Mixtures

Manchester, Eng.—A company has just been formed to exploit a new process for removing the natural impurities from unbleached cotton yarn, and producing a commercially pure cellulose without weakening the tensile strength of cotton.

It is stated that this process gives a superior handle to the yarn, improving its appearance while increasing its affinity for dyes to such an extent that when used with rayon practically level dyeing is obtained. The necessity for this is illustrated by rayon hose with cotton tops and heels, for the cotton is generally several shades lighter or darker than the rayon. In woven goods, at present, an unwanted shot effect is sometimes obtained where an entirely plain surface is desired.

The directors of the new company include Sir Amos Nelson, a prominent cotton manufacturer, who has

large rayon interests as well as being a director of Lustrafil and of Nelson Silks, Ltd.; J. A. Egerton, W. L. Lishman, of the Cornholme Dyeing Company; W. P. Bridge, a well known textile chemist, and William Marshall, a chemist, who recently patented an important process for the mercerization of acetate yarn in conjunction with cotton.

Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington. — Cotton consumed during September totalled 492,224 bales of lint and 68,562 bales of lint-ers, compared with 526,729 of lint and 68,165 of lint-ers in August this year and 627,784 and 80,365 in September last year, the Census Bureau announced.

Cotton on hand September 30 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 719,981 bales of lint and 112,314 of lint-ers, compared with 782,068 and 132,897 on August 31 this year and 1,116,093 and 147,319 on September 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 2,645,977 bales of lint and 40,018 of lint-ers, compared with 1,188,861 and 38,091 on August 31 this year and 3,964,651 and 38,914 on September 30 last year.

Cotton imported during September totalled 18,508 bales compared with 28,347 in September last year.

Exports totalled 814,569 bales, including 4,616 bales of lint-ers, compared with 631,041 and 10,751 in September last year.

Cotton spindles active during September totalled 28,227,090, compared with 28,243,508 in August this year and 32,398,452 in September last year.

Exports to British East Africa Increase

Washington. — Imports of American cotton cloth into British East Africa increased from 3,096,000 square yards in 1926 to 5,838,000 square yards in 1927, and in the first half of 1928 such imports totalled 2,748,000 square yards, valued at \$209,000, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce.

Of the 1928 imports, 2,606,000 square yards consisted of unbleached sheetings and 5,000 of bleached goods in widths of 40 inches and under; 86,000 of drills and twills; 6,000 of suitings, drills and similar materials; 1,000 yards of voiles; 31,000 of printed fabrics; 10,500 of piece-dyed, and 2,000 of yarn-dyed fabrics.

Now and then a woman on the street car is so careful about pulling down—or trying to—her skirt that you wonder if her husband is sitting opposite her, making signs.

Attendance at Eastern Carolina Meeting

Among those who attended the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, were:

Agner, A. L., Weaver, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C.
Allen, D. P., Carder, Rosemary Mfg. Co., No. 2, Rosemary, N. C.
Allen, J. F., Spinner, Caswell Cotton Mill, Kinston, N. C.
Allran, C. E., Asst. Foreman Spinning, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.
Andrews, L. V., Supt., Edna Cotton Mill, Raleigh, N. C.



D. F. Lanier

Baker, J. E., Weaver, Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.
Batton, J. B., Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Mfg. Co., No. 2, Rosemary, N. C.
Brietz, George F., Supt., Selma Cotton Mill, Selma, N. C.
Brown, J. J., Teaching fellow in yarn manufacturing, Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Burns, D. F., Supt., Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.
Byrd, W. T., Overseer Carding, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.
Caldwell, E. R., Overseer Beaming, Slashing, Tying-in and Drawing-in, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 5, Erwin, N. C.
Carr, V. H., Overseer, Smithfield Mill, Smithfield, N. C.
Cates, C. C., Overseer Twisting, Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton, N. C.



T. W. Mullen

Cates J. W., Supt., Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.
Cobb, Joseph C., Erwin Cotton Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.
Cole, J. E., Carder, Pilot Mill, Raleigh, N. C.
Creech, J. O., Overseer Spinning, Maple Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.

Crouch, L. B., Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.

Daughtery, J. A., Salesman and Vice-Pres., Hardy & Newsom, Inc., La-Grange, N. C. (Visitor).

Davis, Chas. A., Jr., General Overseer, Pilot Mill, Raleigh, N. C.

Denham, F. M., Asst. Mgr., Durham Hosiery Mills Nos. 4 and 7, Carrboro, N. C.

Denson, C. G., Section Spinning, Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Edwards, E. W., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mill No. 5, Erwin, N. C.

Ellis, John W., Filer, Selma Cotton Mill, Selma, N. C.

Ervin, I. O., Overseer Card Room, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

Gardner, F. B., Sales Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.

Garner, J. T., Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Mfg. Co. No. 3, Rosemary, N. C.

Graham, A. H., Overseer Spinning, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford, N. C.

Gregg, J. M., Secy. Sou. Textile Assn., Charlotte, N. C.

Griffis, E. M., Overseer Carding (night), Selma Cotton Mill, Selma, N. C.

Gurley, G. M., Carder, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.

Harris, Paul, Night Spinner, Selma Cotton Mill, Selma, N. C.



Norman B. Hill

Hart, T. R., Asso. Prof. Weaving and Designing, Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Heminger, R. W., School of Business, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Hill, Norman B., Supt., Caswell Cotton Mill, Kinston, N. C.

Hilton, John T., Asso. Prof., N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Hodson, S. G., Second Hand Spinning, Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Holt, E. M., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills No. 1, Durham, N. C.

Hughes, R. A., Overseer Spinning and Warping, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 5, Erwin, N. C.

Huneycutt, J. T., Supt., Smithfield Mills, Inc., Smithfield, N. C.

Hutchins, E. G., Overseer Weaving, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 5, Erwin, N. C.

Jackson, D. G., Overseer Spinning, Edna Cotton Mill, Reidsville, N. C.

Jones, J. R., Spinner, Erwin Cotton Mills, No. 1, West Durham, N. C.

(Continued on Page 24)

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Modern Developments in Cotton Mill Opening Equipment *

WHEN the opening and cleaning of cotton was first done by machine; in reality, it was opened only, then opened and weighed, and thirdly opened, weighed and cleaned. As changes in methods of picking and baling occurred, and as the mill system developed, it became necessary to do more to the cotton in the first process, and so certain machinery developed, the principles and operation of which are later described. It will be seen that from an original simple operation of merely opening the cotton, that today this process includes opening, weighing (by definite rate of feed), and cleaning.

The purpose of this paper is to show:

1. The development of the methods used to open and clean cotton from the first crude attempts to substitute machinery for man-power, up to the present high standards of efficiency and production.
2. A brief summary of the various stages of development, tracing step by step how the need for each machine arose and what machines were designed to meet this need.
3. Tests made in mills under normal operating conditions which show what modern opening equipment does do.
4. The author's conclusions as to the most economical and effective methods of opening at the present time.
5. His opinion as to the trend of future development.

The first system of opening and

*Paper presented before meeting of Textile Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Greenville, S. C., October 17th.

By Walter W. Gayle, Southern Manager, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.

airing cotton in a mill was to have women and children switch the stock which had been spread on the floor of the picker room. This switching fluffed up the stock which had been received in loosely packed bales or sacks. The cotton was then weighed and carefully spread over specified lengths on the feed table of the picker.

In 1854 development of a machine was made by the Kitson Machine Co. of Lowell, Mass. The feed apron was marked off in certain lengths and over this length the carefully weighed amounts of cotton were evenly spread. This method was expensive even though at that time labor was much less costly than at present, and no matter how carefully the cotton was spread on the feed apron, there were bound to be thick and thin places.

Roller Bale Breaker

With the advent of the gin bale of 15 to 18 pounds density per cubic foot, some form of opening equipment had to be devised to tear apart the slabs of cotton to relieve the pressure on the individual fibers and permit them to resume their natural state. A machine of the 4-roll type was developed. It was called the "Roller Bale Breaker." The slabs of cotton were placed on the feed apron and passed through the four pairs of rolls each pair of rolls (from left to right) revolving at a greater circumferential speed than the preceding pair. The slabs were thus pulled apart in small chunks of about one-quarter pound, drop-

ped on a conveyor apron, carried to a bin and given time to bloom and the fiber regain its natural spirality. This cotton was then brought to the picker room and made into laps. This machine required constant attendance, was very dangerous, of limited production, and there was always present the danger of fire in the bins containing the loose cotton.

This roller bale breaker and bin system of opening and conditioning required considerable space and took practically 24 hours for the cotton to open up and regain its natural state. Some machine and system, therefore, had to be devised to take up less space and open the cotton more quickly. A machine consisting essentially of a hopper, lifting apron and stripping rolls was designed and constructed to meet this demand, being made by Howard & Bullough, Pawtucket, R. I. Another of this same general type of machine connected to a porcupine opener was built by Krupp, of Essen, Germany. Similar types were built by Saco-Lowell Shops, and by the Whitin Machine Works. These machines were called "Bale Breaking Feeders." The hoppers of these light bale breakers held from 100 to 150 pounds of cotton, and had a production of 5,000 to 10,000 pounds in 10 hours with loosely baled cotton. The stock coming from the machines was well opened and the mix given a good preliminary blend in the hoppers, which was satisfactory at that time.

The Buckley Type

To further open up this cotton and at the same time clean it, a machine was patented in 1876 by E. Buckley. This consisted of a feed apron delivering stock to a revolving cylinder having large teeth or projections on its surface. The cylinder revolved up from the feed rolls, was approximately 40 inches in diameter and had cleaning grids or slats over 105 degrees of its circumference.

The principle of the machine was to pluck the cotton from the feed rolls by means of the teeth or lugs on the cylinder, and then as the revolving cylinder passed the stock over the grid bars the motes and foreign matter were thrown out between the grid bars. This machine had a limited production, and as the grids were not adjustable with relation to the space between them, there was very little chance to control the amount of cleaning done. The cotton was fed to the machine almost horizontally and the feed rolls and beater were set fairly close together; the teeth of the beater picking up the cotton as it passed and carrying it around until it reached the grids on its downward stroke where the cleaning began. The air drafts on this machine were hard to control, for the stock was compelled to reverse its direction of travel when it reached the last grids in order to regain its forward movement and reach the screens. However, it was a distinct step forward better opening, and today beaters made on the same general principles are used extensively, but the arrangement of the other parts in re-

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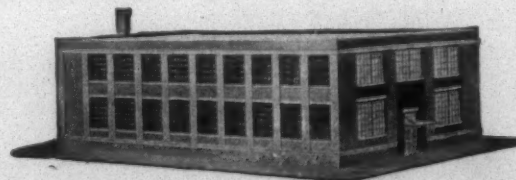
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lation to the beater is changed, as will be shown.

Vertical Openers.

After the Buckley type machine had been in use for a number of years, the idea was conceived that better cleaning could be obtained with less damage to the staple if a machine could be made that would work without feed rolls. As a result of this idea another opening machine was devised which had a vertical shaft beater instead of the horizontal beater that had hitherto been used. This machine had no feed nor plucking rolls, the cleaning being done by centrifugal force and the opening by switching the cotton through the machine. This machine consists essentially of discs bolted securely to a central shaft, each disc having a set of fingers bent to describe the path of a helix from the bottom of the machine to the top in one and one-half revolutions of the shaft. The grid bars or perforated screens are set around the beater in the form of a cone, the smaller diameter being at the bottom of the machine.

Later came a vertical opener development by Dobson & Barlow, and one made by Saco-Lowell. This machine has a production of 5,000 to 10,000 pounds per 10 hours, depending upon the cleaning required as well as the grade and staple of the cotton passing through. The vertical opener requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 H.P. for its operation and has a shaft speed of from 350 to 1000 R.P.M.

This vertical type opener was for

a number of years considered to be the best machine available for opening and cleaning cotton, being used single, two in tandem, and also three in tandem. It takes out considerable fly as well as motes, leaf and sand. Many authorities feel that today it should have a place in each line of modern opening equipment, although one vertical opener is usually considered sufficient when used in connection with other modern types of opening machinery.

Modern Bale Breakers

During the world war when both rail and water shipping space was at a premium, the bales were compressed to a higher density, and to open the cotton from these bales a heavier machine had to be devised to take the place of the light bale breaking feeders. This heavier machine had larger pins in its lifting aprons, much more rugged stripping rolls, and doffers of heavier spider and leather construction. These machines were developed by Krupp; the Saco-Lowell Shops and Howard & Bullough Machine Works. These are the modern bale breakers of today and one of them is needed in each line of really up-to-date opening equipment.

It was found that better results could be obtained if, before being fed to the cleaning machine, the tufts of cotton were further pulled apart, and therefore tandem feeders were designed and built. These machines consist essentially of two light feeders, with small pin lifting aprons, built together into one unit

to conserve space. The cleaning machine next in line after the tandem feeders has then a more fluffed up cotton to work upon and can do more cleaning.

The original Buckley machine has been improved upon year after year. The type of beater has been entirely redesigned. Machines are now being offered to the trade with beaters of various diameters and with two directions of rotation, that is, working either up or down from the feed rolls.

The Buckley type is also made by Taylor, Lang & Co., in England. The cylinder is approximately 40 inches in diameter with bars around 195 degrees of its circumference, and with adjustable air control and stripping plate.

In the machine manufactured by the Whitin Machine Works, the cylinder is $41\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, has adjustable bars around 145 degrees of its circumference, as well as an adjustable blast gate and stripping plate. The amount of cleaning done by the machine is governed by the setting of the bars to or away from the cylinder.

In the machine built by the Saco-Lowell Shops, the cylinder in this machine is 24 inches in diameter. It has grid bars around 245 degrees of its circumference and the direction cylinder rotation is down. The cleaning is done on the down stroke over 160 degrees of its circumference and on the up stroke over 85 degrees of its circumference. It is equipped with three sets of drafting

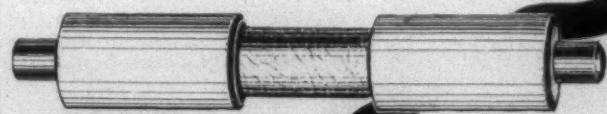
rolls for separating the fibers before presenting them to the beater. The stripping plate is not adjustable, the air blast coming in after the stock has passed the last grid bar. The two waste boxes are blocked off from the incoming blast. The stock is fed downward from the feed rolls to the top of the path of the beater, hanging in a thin sheet at this point. The lugs of the beater can thus be set farther away from the feed rolls than if the cotton were fed horizontally, as in the original Buckley machine. This setting of the beater and feed rolls tends to eliminate any damage to the staple because the rolls have already let go of the fibers before the lugs strike them.

In the Platt product of this Buckley type, the machine has grid bars around 265 degrees of its circumference and cleans on both the down and up stroke of the beater.

These various opening machines are connected singly or in tandem with bale breakers, the idea being to get maximum cleaning with minimum staple damage, the amount of opening and cleaning equipment being dependent, at the same time, upon the space which can be given to the machines and the staple and character of the cotton used.

The so-called "half and half" cotton and weevil-damaged cotton carrying undeveloped fibers and pulverized leaf from high speed gins required a machine of a different opening and cleaning type from these just described. A machine

(Continued on Page 22)



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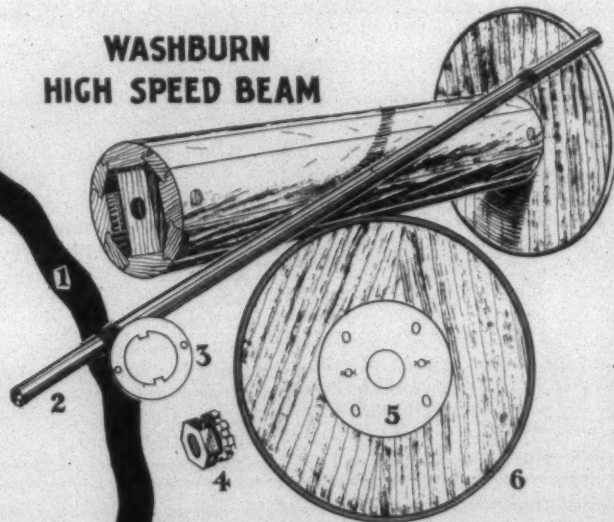
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Urges Chemical Research in Textiles

EMPHASIS upon the need for chemical research in the textile industry and the proposal that the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists organize and supervise a research laboratory of its own were, stressed by Dr. E. H. Killheffer, president of the association, in his address Saturday before the annual meeting of the Piedmont Section of the Association at Charlotte.

Dr. Killheffer reiterated his stand on the benefits that the association could accrue by the establishment of such a laboratory, stating that workers could cooperate and work on problems of mutual importance to the association and industry. The financing of such an institution, according to Dr. Killheffer, could be easily accomplished if the important factors in the textile industry of the United States were to contribute one-tenth of 1 per cent of their annual sale volume, which would amount to \$2,750,000.

Dr. Killheffer's address, in part, is as follows:

Cities Purposes of Association

"Let us consider the three prime objects of our association:

1. "To promote the increase of knowledge of the application of dyes and chemicals in the textile industry.

2. "To encourage in any practicable way research work on chemical processes and materials of importance to the textile industry.

3. "To establish for the members channels by which the interchange of professional knowledge among them may be increased.

"As to the subject of encouragement of research. This I realize might be susceptible to several interpretations and it might be contended that the association as such should only strive to encourage research under its own auspices. If the first interpretation is acknowledged as correct then we might say that the most that our association could do would be to find means of encouraging research by other institutions or societies or perhaps existing commercial laboratories and research bureaus and it may be that under proper conditions procedure along this line would be the wisest course. A second interpretation would be that the association itself should establish an institution or a bureau so that it could have direct control of just what the activities of such an institution should be. It is naturally pretty difficult in any large organization to fully determine the sense of the entire membership on a subject such as this, and it has seemed to me that the best way was to propose something definite and then either adopt it, modify it, or reject it in its entirety in accordance with the will of the association as a whole.

Would Have Association Open Research Laboratory

"At several of our section meetings I have made definite proposals that this association in its own name set up a technical bureau and briefly the idea was something like this.

—The location of the bureau would be New York City or in that general neighborhood, because of its central location as regards, not only the production, but the merchandising of textile materials.

The intention would be that the staff of such a bureau would of necessity be of the very highest order, having in charge of each department at least one man, who was an expert in that particular field. The bureau of necessity would be equipped most completely for the investigation of all of the many different problems that are a part of the textile industry. In other words both as to personnel and equipment the bureau would have to be equipped to handle problems that are a part to handle problems having to do with the textile fibers themselves and all materials of any kind that in any way are used in the processing of them.

"There is a great deal that such a bureau could accomplish for the benefit of the whole textile industry, the opportunities ranging from fundamental pure science research to definite day to day problems and their solution. Besides this there is a great deal of work being done at this moment by various laboratories, who act as umpires, if you please, between textile producers, retail sellers and ultimate consumers. It is, I believe true, that work of this nature could be handled under the auspices of our association in a more thorough and authoritative way. Now we may ask ourselves—does the textile industry desire any real scientific investigations and solution of their problems or not? I might quote briefly from an address of John E. Edgerton, himself a textile manufacturer, before the Philadelphia Textile School, in which he says—

Quotes Edgerton on Necessity for Research

"The industry needs now and will need in increasing degree not only dependable direction in the scientific development of mechanical processes to meet multiplying necessities, and not only facilities for research which is becoming daily more necessary to our economic progress, but well-trained men upon whom in the last analysis hinge the successful operation of all machinery and the values of all scientific formulas."

"This is but one of many similar utterances of men who ought to know what the textile industry of the United States needs. Some of you have read in Scribner's Magazine for September an article entitled 'Research—the Business Builder' by Silas Bent. Of particular interest in these remarks is the one referring to the fact that "research men work nowadays in groups" which is very true and which is fully realized by industries that have been realized by industries that have been and are today carrying on systematic research on a large scale.

"In a bureau such as it is attempted to visualize there would be

groups of experts carrying on their investigations and co-ordinating their efforts according to the best practice of the present time and in this way it is thought that such group researches or investigations in a large bureau could accomplish things that the individual chemist in an individual mill does not have time or facilities to do.

Says Textile Research In U. S. Subject to Criticism

"Our lack of textile research in the United States has been deplored by Professor Mullin in an article that he wrote for the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. Some of you are familiar perhaps with a step that has been taken in this direction by the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics who are attempting to set up some brands and brand-marks that will really mean something in the way of telling what the fastness of the goods is. This activity is, of course, a recognition of one phase of the great need for research in the textile industry.

"It is realized that to carry out an idea of this kind a very considerable sum of money would be required. The only way that such a sum could be obtained would be by the cooperation financially of a large part of the textile industry and other interested industries as well. Needless to say we cannot obtain such financial cooperation unless the idea itself has a strong appeal to the people to whom we are trying to sell it.

"As I have talked before the various sections I have always asked for comments or criticisms and up to the present time very few have been forthcoming, so that your officers today are not in a position to say whether this association thinks that this idea is a good one or a bad one for the association to embark upon.

"Recently one criticism has come to my attention, that our association was originally established for chemists and dyers and that an idea like the above envisages more especially a benefit to the manufacturers instead of to their employees, who are our members. Personally I cannot see how the fortunes of our members and of the mills by whom they are employed are not tightly bound up together. If one prospers the other prospers and vice versa.

Says Manufacturers Have Helped Association

"Another criticism is to the effect that this idea is another instance of the fact that our association is fast becoming an association of textile and dyestuff manufacturers. I wish that I could say to you that textile manufacturers as such were much more interested and active in our association than they are, because in my opinion that is exactly what we need, unless my conception of the association is altogether wrong.

"As to it being an association of dyestuff manufacturers, that is obvious ridiculous. I believe that I can state without fear of contradiction, that no dyestuff manufacturer has gotten anything of gain out of the association, nor does he expect

to do so. The technical men connected with the dyestuff manufacturers, particularly that end of the business having to do with application problems, have naturally joined the association because that is the proper place for such technically trained men, but as to the dyestuff manufacturers, all they have done is lend the association their financial support which they are glad to do because they consider it a worthy effort.

Members Urged To Decide Issue

"One word more about the research bureau. It may interest you to know that in the dyestuff industry in the United States the amount spent for research each year is equal to 4 per cent of their total sales volume and if an amount were to be set aside by the principal factors in the textile industry equal to one-tenth of 1 per cent of their sales volume, there would be available \$2,750,000 annually for research work for the benefit of the industry.

"Now as to whether our association should engage in such an activity or not is for you members to settle."

Domestic Fibre Flax

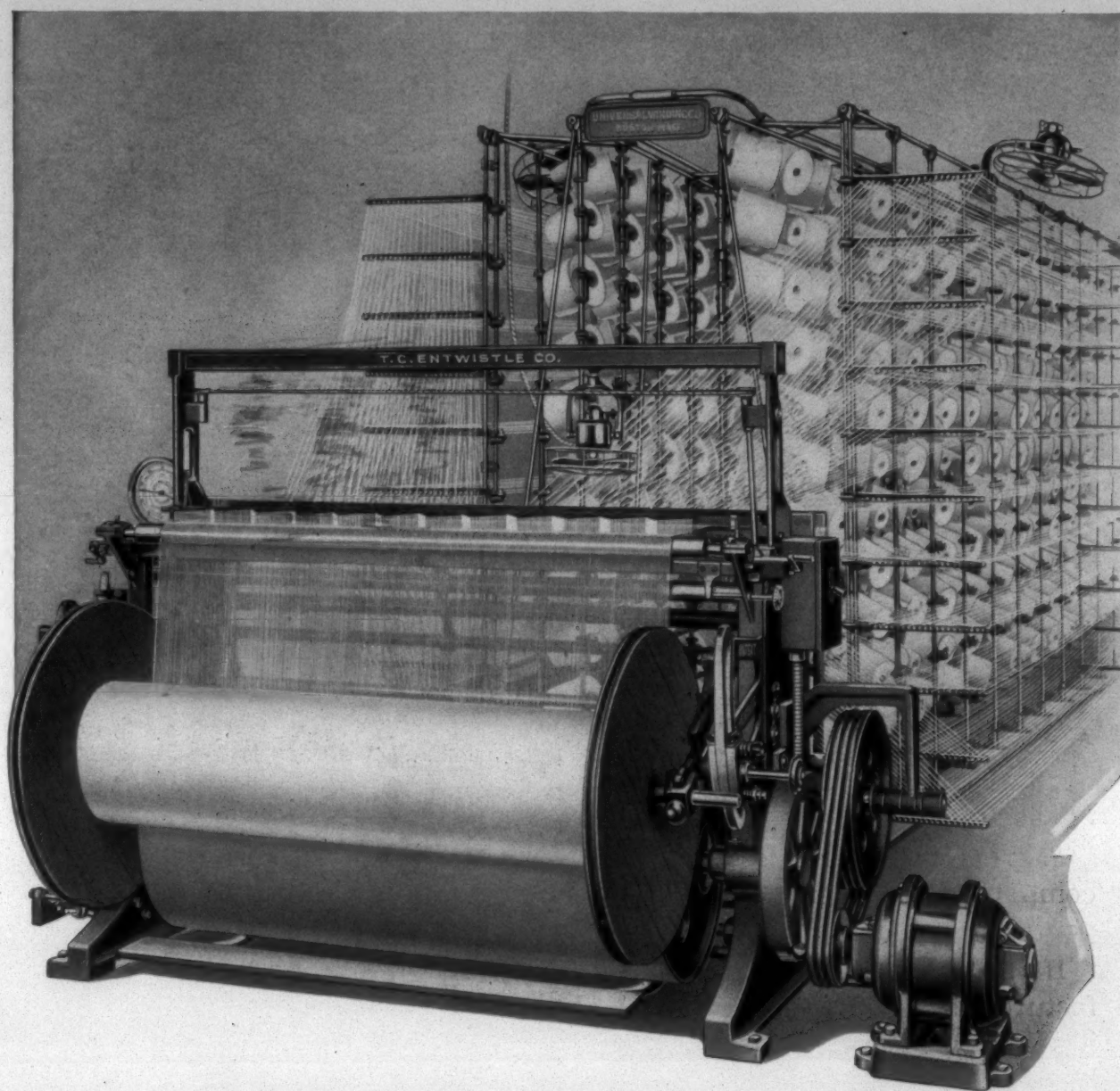
(Arthur D. Little, Inc.)

ALTHOUGH the United States is the largest consumer of linen goods in the world, it manufactures less than one-quarter of its needs. Flax fibre, the raw material for linen, was one of the earliest agricultural products of the early settlers along the North Atlantic seaboard who converted it to homespun. The amount of flax now grown in this country is insignificant, and accounts for less than three per cent of the quantity required for making the linen annually sold here.

The failure of flax growing and linen manufacture to keep pace with our domestic requirements is due in very large part to the tremendous amount of relatively unskilled labor required in both the agricultural and industrial stages of the industry. This is first seen in the harvesting, where, instead of cutting, as with other similar fibre plants, the entire crop is pulled by hand, except in the case of the lowest grade fibre. Pulling is followed by other largely manual operations known as "de-seeding," "retting," and "scutching."

In the retting operation the gum binding the fibres of the plant together and uniting them with pithy and woody portions of the stalk, is broken down through bacterial action by soaking bundles of the fibre in water, or by spreading it on the ground, where a similar result is accomplished in a longer period if there is sufficient moisture in the atmosphere. The better grades of flax are largely "pool" or water retted. After either type of retting the fibre is tied at one end in bundles or "stooks" and air dried either on racks or, in Belgium, where the best fibre is produced, by standing the stooks like little tents on the ground.

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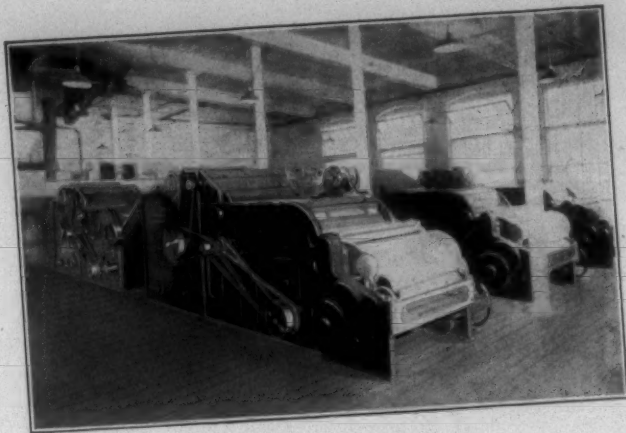
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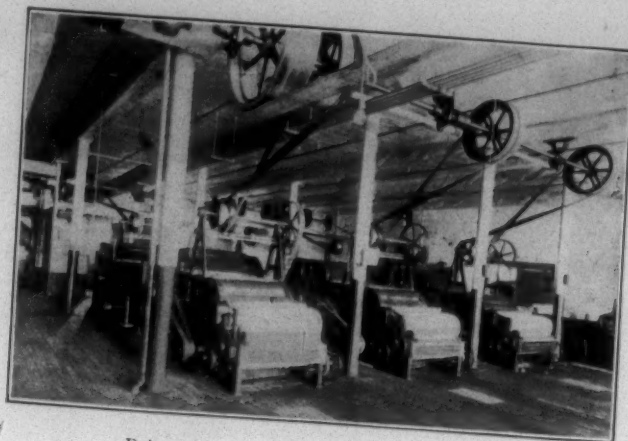
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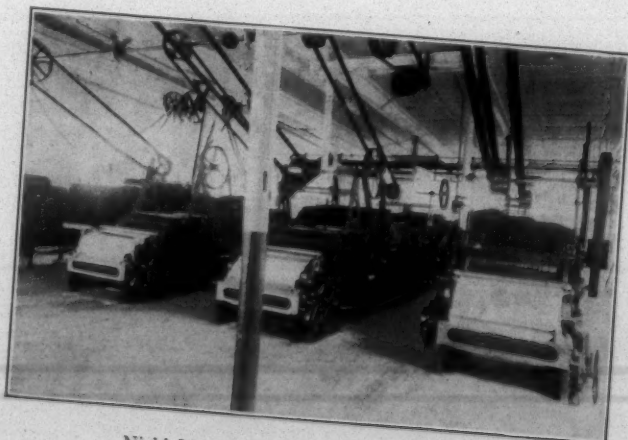
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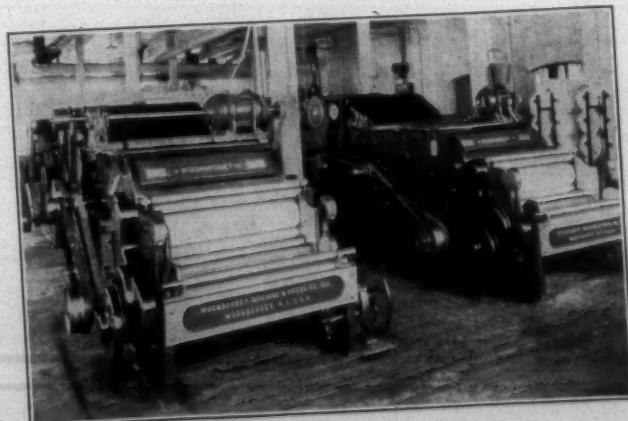
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Personal News

Ben Hodd has returned to his position at the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

J. A. Roach has been appointed manager of the Dallas plant of the Chase Bag Company, Dallas, Texas.

W. H. Howard, of Walhalla, S. C., is now section hand in weaving at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

W. T. Hamrick has been promoted to section hand in winding at night at the Eldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

W. O. Leaster, of Greenville, has become overseer of cloth room at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

A. L. Phillips has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Bibb Manufacturing Company No. 2, Macon, Ga.

J. L. Wilson, of High Point, N. C., has accepted a position at the Morrillton Cotton Mills, Morrillton, Ark.

S. I. Strickland has resigned his position at the Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., and is now located at Wadesboro, N. C.

H. C. Godfrey, of the office force of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected to the House of Representatives from his county.

L. W. Clark, general manager of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., and Mrs. Clark have returned from a tour of England, France and Germany.

George H. Parker has resigned as second hand in carding at the Bibb Manufacturing Company No. 2, Macon, Ga., to accept a position as overseer of spinning at another mill.

T. W. Harvey, superintendent of the Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C., was painfully but not seriously injured in an automobile accident last week.

Roy McCallister has resigned his position with the Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C., and returned to his former position with the Draper Corporation.

Gil Sneed has resigned as second hand in twisting, spooling and warping at the Rodman-Heath Mills, Waxhaw, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Roseboro Mills, Roseboro, N. C.

Henry C. Dumas, of Aragon, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of slashing, drawing-in and weaving at the Fayette Division of the Alabama Mills Company, Fayette, Ala.

C. A. Granger, superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., was elected president of the club just organized there by the overseers, second hands and section men. W. B. West was elected vice-president and Jack Whamm, secretary and treasurer.

W. H. Ware, for the past 12 years overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Martel Mills, Chester, Pa., has accepted a similar position at the mill of the May's Landing Water Power Company, May's Landing, Ky.

Chemists and Colorists Meet

The annual meeting of the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was held Saturday night at Charlotte. Representatives and officials from all mills in the Piedmont section of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina engaged in dyeing and finishing were present.

Dr. E. H. Killifer, of Passaic, N. J., president of the association and vice-president of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc., spoke on the "American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists." T. R. Johnson, chemist in charge of the laboratory of the Southern Franklin Process Company, of Greenville, S. C., read a paper on the "Mill Laboratory."

The final talk was made by Charles E. Mullin, M.S.C., F.A.I.C., F.T.I., professor of textile chemistry and dyeing at Clemson College, S. C., on "Textiles and Dyes Abroad."

Larger Trade With Hawaii and Porto Rico

Washington, Oct. 14.—Exports of cotton cloths during July, exclusive of shipments to Hawaii and Porto Rico, totalled 45,201,688 square yards, valued at \$6,645,174, according to figures made public today by the Department of Commerce.

Shipments to Hawaii and Porto Rico totalled 6,766,356 square yards, valued at \$834,657, the combine being 51,968,044 square yards, valued at \$7,479,831. Of the total exportations, 11,587,921 square yards, valued at \$1,149,500, consisted of unbleached goods; 8,931,297 square yards, valued at \$1,011,761, bleached material, and 24,682,470 square yards, valued at \$4,483,913, colored cotton cloths.

Bibb Mfg. Co. Authorizes Employees' Bonus

Macon, Ga.—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bibb Manufacturing Company it was decided to authorize the customary service bonus to the employees. This bonus begins after two years of uninterrupted service and increases until at the expiration of the tenth year, it amounts to 12 per cent of the annual wage.

The directors, stockholders and officers were the guests of the clubs of the Bibb mills at a luncheon given at the community house at No. 2 Mill on Oglethorpe street, at which a number of talks were made by officials of the company.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Sylacauga, Ala.—The addition to be built by the Avondale Mills is to be 1 story, 243x130 feet and the warehouse addition 132x75 feet, five stories.

Durham, N. C.—Sixteen full fashioned knitting machine are to be installed at the Ruth Hosiery Mills. A new building is being erected now.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The improvements at the Champion Knitting Mills, including the installation of additional machinery, are expected to cost about \$100,000. The capital stock of the company has been increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Belmont, N. C.—The Hatch Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills have let contract to W. O. Pratt Company, for a mill building, 90x180 feet. The company, which was organized some time ago by J. M. Hatch and others, will install 16 full fashioned machines.

Chesnee, S. C.—The work on the extension of the weaving department of the Chesnee Mills, this city, is progressing nicely, the steel work having begun, and when this addition has been completed it will house 560 looms. The Grier-Lowrance Company has charge of the work.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Yarns Corporation of America, converters of rayon yarn, has started operation at its plant here. Prepared yarn, all white, is being run through the machines.

Local girls are employed. It will be several weeks, however, before all the machines are installed and the plant operating at full capacity.

Salma, Ala.—The Chamber of Commerce, reported recently as planning to establish a knitting mill here, is working on a proposition to move the two knitting plants of the Union Mills, at St. Johnsville and Herkimer, N. Y., to this place. The plans include the erection of mill buildings and warehouses to cost \$275,000. Robert & Co., engineers, Atlanta, are said to be making the appraisals and Caldwell & Co., Nashville, are interested in the financial plans.

Newberry, S. C.—The contract has been let to L. A. Wilson for the erection of an office building at the corner of Friend and McKibben streets, here, to be used for the Kendall Manufacturing Co., Inc., and will be occupied by J. C. French, cotton grader, who recently came to Newberry from Boston, the main cotton offices being moved to Newberry. The local buyers, P. Metts Fant and R. W. Kirkland, will also occupy an office in this building, which is being erected by the Bank of Prosperity.



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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Cleveland, Tenn.—It is understood that Klein Bros., N. Y., have completed plans for establishing their proposed silk mill here. A local committee will select the site and erect the buildings.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Alabama Braid Corp., will establish a braid, trimmings and narrow fabrics mill in Gadsden, according to announcement of the Gadsden Chamber of Commerce. This concern, which is said to represent an investment of approximately \$750,000, will manufacture jacquard and plain ribbons, braids that are used in the millinery, cloaks and suit, lamp shade and other trades and upholstery and other trimmings.

Sidney M. Edelstein & Co., engineers of New York and Union, S. C., are preparing plans. The main building will be of mill construction with an area of 50,000 square feet on one floor and additional wings to house the dye plant, powerhouse, etc. The buildings are to be completed by January. About 350 will be employed.

Officers are Benjamin Kahn of New York, president; Otto Agricola of Gadsden, chairman of the board; Joseph Balfour, of Gadsden, secretary and treasurer.

Unon, S. C.—A jury trial in the bankruptcy proceedings against the Liberty Fabrics Corp., brought by Berizzi Bros., Inc., of Delaware, Du Pont Rayon Co., of Delaware, and Asahi Corp., of New York, was ordered through D. C. Durham, clerk of Federal Court for the Western district of South Carolina following an answer to the bankruptcy petition and a demand for jury trial filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the Liberty Fabrics Corp., claiming that the corporation had committed an act of bankruptcy and was insolvent, the corporation having during four months preceding the filing of the petition been placed in the hands of receivers in behalf of the Kramer Hosiery Co. and other corporations.

In the answer it was denied the corporation had been placed in the hands of receivers because of insolvency, but that receivers were appointed for the protection of the assets of the company and in general to protect the rights and interests of the creditors, and to prevent waste by liquidation, it being understood that the corporation was solvent. The receivers are D. N. Jones and J. Gordon Hughes.

Durham, N. C.—Modest expansion continues to mark the hosiery mill business in Durham. In one or two recent instances the expansion has been rather extensive. At the same time all of the local mills are operating, some of them running double shifts. The mills are apparently the most active they have been in several years.

The newest expansion program is that of the Ruth Hosiery Mill, owned and operated by W. J. Berry. He is constructing a new brick plant and will install six full fashioned machines as initial equipment. He hopes to have the new plant ready for operation by the first of the year. This will be the third full fashion plant for Durham. The Louise Knitting Mill recently installed 50 additional machines and now has them running.

The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company is building an addition to house 18 more full fashioned machines. The building will be completed in about a month and the new equipment will be added as rapidly as possible. This plant now has 41 full fashioned machines in operation.

Some of the other concerns are talking of expanding and additional announcements may be made in a few weeks.

Executives interviewed are more optimistic over prospects than they have been in a long time. They believe the demand will continue good for several months at least.

Armstrong Group To Sell Direct

Gastonia, N. C.—The Armstrong-Winget group of cotton yarn mills, with production of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of fine combed yarns annually, hereafter will sell direct to their customers.

A. W. Latta, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Gastonia company since it was organized, will have charge of a new sales office to be established in Philadelphia by the Armstrong-Winget Mills, to be located at 308 Chesnut street. This office will be known as the Armstrong-Winget Mills.

The Armstrong-Winget group consists of the following mills: Armstrong Cotton Mills Co., Clara Manufacturing Co., Dunn Manufacturing Co., Monarch Cotton Mills Co., Mutual Cotton Mills Co.; Seminole Cot-

ton Mills Co.; Piedmont Spinning Mills Co.; Wymojo Yarn Mills, Lockmore Cotton Mills, Helen Yarn Mills, Victory Yarn Mills Co. and the Winget Yarn Mills Co.

The Armstrong Winget group of mills produces a wide range of combed yarns for the mercerizing, hosiery and weaving trades, embracing numbers from 6s to 110s, both inclusive.

"Changes conditions in the textile industry led our mills to conclude that they can best serve our customers' interests by selling and 'invoicing their product direct,'" explained Mr. Latta, after making the announcement, "Our mills, therefore, have decided to open their own office in Philadelphia, and this of-

fice will be devoted exclusively to the selling of the products of our group of mills. It is a real from-the-mill-direct-to-the-customer proposition."

It was stated by Mr. Latta that the personnel and organization of the Armstrong-Winget Mills will remain the same as formerly. Withdrawal of Mr. Daingerfield, it was said, is due to personal reasons.

All contracts placed by customers will be made directly with the mill which is to spin the yarn and all invoices hereafter will be rendered by the mill directly to the customer. Inquiries and instructions regarding specifications and deliveries will be handled through the Philadelphia office.

"The Armstrong-Winget Mills feel that this change in merchandising policy will put them in a position to give customers better service," Mr. Latta stated. "The quality of our mills' product will not only be maintained, but improved wherever possible. We count on continuing to serve our customers who formerly placed their business through the Gastonia Company and feel confident that by dealing directly with the trade, we shall make many new friends."

Virginia May Get Rayon Plant

Richmond, Va.—A new rayon plant for the South will probably result upon the return from Europe of Hiram Rivity, president of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, and Frederick C. Neiderhauser, vice-president, it was learned here.

The Industrial Rayon Corporation officials are going abroad particularly to study new methods in rayon production. They will observe the latest European methods, including both the cellulose acetate and the cuprammonium methods of yarn production, with a view to improving the yarns to be produced at the rayon plant now under construction at Covington.

Should it be found that there are any advantages in the cellulose acetate method of yarn production, the Industrial Rayon Corporation may enter this field of rayon manufacture, with a new producing plant in the South. Samuel Underleider, a vice-president, stated.

Announcement of the investigation to be carried on by the Industrial Rayon officials and the possibility of the erection of a new rayon plant was brought out when Mr. Underleider responded to queries as to whether or not the European trip was for the purpose of affiliating the rayon company with some European concern, or for securing new patent and supplies of material.



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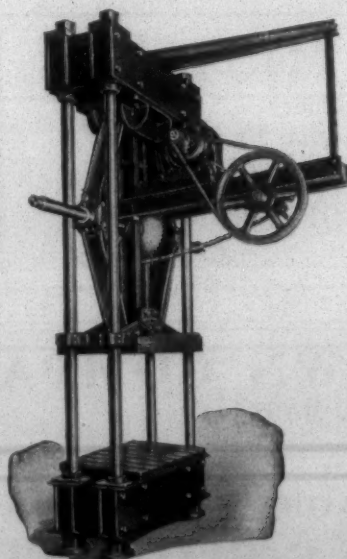
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Modern Developments in Cotton Mill Opening Equipment

(Continued from Page 15)

consisting of a horizontal revolving shaft with spikes bolted securely to the shaft, revolving inside a perforated screen, was developed to do this work.

With the proper opening equipment correctly installed, it is possible for a mill to produce a clean-bleached fabric at a lower labor cost than has been possible to do without the installation. It has been found practicable, with proper opening machinery, to raise the grade of cotton going into a mill from one-half to three full grades, depending upon the grade and character of cotton put into the opening room. It is further possible for a mill to use a lower grade of cotton and produce a fabric comparable to the fabric produced from cotton of higher grade.

It can be seen, therefore, that cotton opening and cleaning has developed from slow, simple methods of cleaning alone, to its present stage of rapid, thorough, even opening, cleaning, conditioning, etc., with much less injury to the staple and raise in the grade.

Ideal Layout of Opening Equipment

It is the author's opinion that the best layout of present day opening equipment consists of:

1. The proper number of light feeders, with an approximate production of 2000 pounds each per 10 hours, dropping the stock onto a lattice feed apron.
2. A wide feeder to receive the stock from the lattice mixing feed table.
3. A vertical type opener to fluff up the cotton and start the cleaning.
4. A modern Buckley type opener, operating on the plucking principle, to continue the cleaning by removing the dirt, fly, large pieces of leaf, sticks, etc.
5. A horizontal type cleaner to remove the fine pin trash, such as small particles of broken leaf, etc., that previous machines have failed to remove.

A mill so equipped is able to handle trashy, dirty cotton as well as the better grades, or to mix them if so desired.

As to the future, there does not seem to be such a need for better opening equipment as there does blending, and the opening room of ten years hence will more than likely have better mixing of the different bales of cotton. This will be done by machines, as the ageing bin method is too slow and costly.

Textiles and Dyes Abroad

(Continued from Page 11)

man example, by united and concentrated effort and the results of research become an even greater competing factor in American and foreign trade than ever before.

The American textile industry is not at present as busy as it should be and, if building continues at the present rate, it is possible that we too may have an over capacity in the not far distant future. While we in America do not like the word "trust," they usually make a dollar grow where none grew before, and after all that is what business is for. Perhaps our own textile and dyestuffs industries could also profit by the example of the German dyestuffs industry. When competition takes the profit out of business, it ceases to be the life of industry.

If the English textile industry, with its well established research facilities and knowledge therefrom, ever follows the example of the German dye plants, they will offer a variety of competition to the American manufacturers of which they have never dreamed. What we need in America is more co-operation and consolidation among the textile mills.

I might add that in my travels I found that most of the mills in England running full time at a profit were manufacturing either novelties, specialties or trade-marked products. Most of them were using rayon in some way.

A recent analysis of the business failures reported by Dunn's and Bradstreet's shows that sixty-five per cent of these failures were due to a lack of knowledge of, or

unwillingness to accept and use new conditions, methods and processes in business. Is there any connection between this fact and the "bad business" of many textile mills?

National Association Meeting

Boston, Mass.—Plans for the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to be held in the Copley Plaza here October 24-25 are now being completed. The two-day programme is regarded as a particularly interesting one as the subjects for discussion cover the broad field including new and extended use of cotton, cotton mill problems, "what is a fast color" and the hedging of cotton.

The convention will open Wednesday morning, October 24, at 11 o'clock for registration in charge of Secretary Russell T. Fisher. George Summersby of Amory, Browne & Co., Boston will be chairman of the first business session, which will begin at 2:30 o'clock. E. C. Morse of the Cotton-Textile Institute will speak on "Finding New Uses and Extending Present Uses of Cotton," and Fred M. Feiker, managing director of the Associated Business Papers, Inc., on "Promoting New Uses of Cotton in Trade and Industry."

The papers at the opening meeting will be discussed by Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Charles W. Schoffstall, chief of the textile section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards; Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Arthur W. Palmer, in charge of division of cotton marketing of Department of Agriculture. A dinner dance and entertainment will be held Wednesday evening.

John A. Perkins, agent, Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., will preside at the business session Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Cotton mill problems will be the general topic for discussion. Edward R. Schwarz, who is in charge of the textile laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will talk on

"Simplified Textile Calculations." Richard Knowland, consulting textile chemist will speak on "The Slashing of Cotton Warps" and L. C. Himebaugh, director of the textile department of the Pease Laboratories, Inc., New York, will discuss "What Constitutes Fast Colors for Cotton Fabrics."

New officers will be elected and reports of officers and committees will be received at the meeting Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. H. L. Bailey of Wellington, Sears Company, Boston, will preside and "Hedging of Cotton," will be the subject for consideration. The speakers will be Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, who will discuss hedging of cotton from the viewpoint of the Exchange, Ward Thoron, treasurer of Merrimack Manufacturing Company, who will discuss it from the angle of the mill treasurer and Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, Bureau of Business Research, Harvard University, who will talk on the theory. Dr. Bonney Youngblood, principal agricultural economist, division of cotton marketing, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will speak on the new cotton statistics on grade and staple.

The annual banquet Thursday evening will be the closing feature of the convention. The president-elect will be the toastmaster. Walter Gordon Merritt will speak on "The Sherman Anti-Trust Laws" and representatives of other cotton associations are expected to address the gathering.

Laundering Problems

The growing use of rayon in all types of garments has brought with it a number of problems due to the youth of the fibre and the lack of experience of those who are called upon to handle it. Among those, one of the most obvious is the problem of the washing and dry-cleaning of rayon garments. Two to three years ago, when the average woman's wardrobe already contained a fair amount of rayon, the problem of cleaning and renovating such garments reached an acute stage. Laundries were experiencing con-

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siderable difficulty in handling rayon apparel and particularly that made of viscose, owing to its weakness when wet, and accidents were so numerous that most laundries inserted a note in their price lists to the effect that they could not be held responsible for damages to rayon garments which were only accepted at owners' risk. It might be added that such a note still appears on most price lists today.

Dry-cleaners were in an even more difficult position, since they were, for the first time, called upon to treat a chemical fibre by means of other chemicals with the result that unforeseen reactions occurred. Their worst problem was the treatment of cellulose acetate yarn, which often could not be distinguished easily from other types. Moreover, little was known about this yarn, and the makers did not at first show great anxiety to enlighten dry-cleaners. Dyeing problems were, if anything, even more complex, particularly in the case of acetate yarn, and some time elapsed before producers provided the dyers with a range of acetate colors. That the position has improved enormously during the past two years is due partly to actual improvements in rayon, which is now better able to withstand various treatments, partly to the co-operation of yarn producers and dyestuffs manufacturers, but also to the efforts of launderers and dry-cleaners, who, by hard work and experience, have evolved correct methods of treating rayon.

In order to ascertain present-day methods a representative of "The Commercial" called on a number of laundries and dry-cleaning works and was informed that the usual practice in most laundries today is to treat rayon garments like those of real silk. Even in the more popular trade where articles are not priced separately but are washed at so much a dozen, rayon garments are treated individually, and are therefore not included in what is generally described as "family wash." All rayon garments must be washed by hand, and they must also be ironed by hand. Though not more difficult to treat than real silk, they are apt to present more pitfalls in the sense that they must be washed and ironed at a lower temperature, that they must be treated carefully, and that there must be accurate temperature control. Moreover, rayon still remains tender when wet, and any small fault in the garment, such as a loose thread or a weak spot, is apt to spell disaster in the wash. This is particularly so in all rayon garments, while most types of knitted goods are still the bug-bear of the launderer.

The question of shrinkage in stockinette apparel is another difficulty, since rayon garments are apt to alter in shape. This tendency can, however, be corrected by a skilled laundress. Whereas real silk can be dried normally, rayon should be dried slowly, and better results are obtained if it be ironed one way only. In a general way it may be said

that rayon does not present any specific problems in washing, but it requires great care and skilled treatment and would not withstand the same amount of rubbing to which badly soiled cotton goods are subjected.

In spite of its growth rayon still only forms a small percentage of the total laundry trade and a large increase in its proportion would scarcely be welcomed, since it is doubtful whether it would pay. A higher charge is made for the laundering of rayon garments than for those of cotton, but it scarcely compensates for the additional handwork, since hand labor is expensive. But since rayon garments are easily washed at home, and do not require as much finishing as cotton apparel, the quantity sent for laundry treatment is not likely to increase in the same proportion as use.

Rayon presents few problems in dry-cleaning, though knitted garments are more liable to "drop" than those of cotton wool, or silk. Cellulose acetate silk is cleaned like every other type, but there is a difference in treatment for spotting. While viscose can be treated like every other fibre, acetate must never be brought into contact with acetone which is used to dissolve paint spots. Dyeing difficulties have been mostly overcome. Though acetate must, of course, be treated with different dyes than other varieties, it can now be successfully handled. —The Commercial; Manchester, Eng.

Hosiery Mills

The State papers report a million dollar hosiery mill will be built soon in Albemarle by the Wiscasset interests. High Point capitalists a few days ago announced another big hosiery mill for that city of diversified manufacturing interests.

Down here in Belmont two hosiery mills are in operation, or soon will be. One has been running for two or three weeks and reports all the business it can handle. An official of a Cherryville hosiery mill said the other day: "We are running every day in the week and on Saturday afternoon, too; little more and we would have to run on Sunday."

It stands to reason that the hosiery business is good. There are more silk stockings and hosiery being worn now than ever in the history of the country. That is one of the troubles with the cotton yarn business. People long ago quit wearing cotton stockings and socks. Some people were quick to see this evolution and they are now reaping the benefits. Hosiery mills are making money. That is being demonstrated right here in our own State and, even in Gaston county.

Hosiery mills at Burlington, High Point, Durham and other points are the main industries. Those looking for, and trying to locate new industries for Gastonia might look over the field. But, we would hate to be among those who would start out to try to raise \$100,000 capital here, for any kind of a mill.—Gastonia Gazette.

STRIPPER X

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Attendance at Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 13)

Lanier, D. F., Supt., Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.
Lindsay, R. E., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Love, J. C., Master Mechanic, Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.
McGee, J. E., Carder and Spinner, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
Moore, G. E., Supt., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.
Moore, J. K., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.
Morgan, W. B., Supt., Ossipee Mill, Burlington, N. C.
Morris, C. O., Carder, Selma Mill, Selma, N. C.
Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
Parks, P. B., Asst. Mgr., The Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.
Philip, Robert W., Editor, "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.
Reese, A. M., Asst. Foreman Card Room, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.
Rogers, E. R., Roller Coverer, Durham Hosiery Mill No. 6, Durham, N. C.
Rose, John D., Asst. Supt., Harriet Cotton Mills No. 2 and No. 2, Henderson, N. C.
Shinn, W. E., Asst. Prof. Knitting and Designing, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
James Smith, Supt., Hopedale Mill, Burlington, N. C.
Sutton, G. C., Spinner, Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton, N. C.
Tatum, C. S., Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh, N. C.
Taylor, L. E., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Taylor, W. C., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Thomas, Mrs. Ethel, Asso. Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Thomason, F. L., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thompson, C. R., Overseer Weaving, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, Durham, N. C.
Thompson, J. W., Carder, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.
Tolar, J. W., Supt., Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.
Vick, M. R., Overseer Carding, Rosemary Mfg. Co. No. 1, Rosemary, N. C.
Ward, W. P., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mill No. 1, West Durham, N. C.
White, W. G., Spooler, Warping and Slashing, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 1, West Durham, N. C.
Wilkerson, N. R., Overseer Twisting, Harriet Cotton Mill No. 3, Henderson, N. C.
Williams, J. G., Spinner, Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.
Wilson, L. L., Overseer, Harriet Mill No. 3, Henderson, N. C.
Wilson, W. O., Overseer, Oxford, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford, N. C.
Woodworth, Gilbert, Overseer Weaving, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 2, Erwin, N. C.
The following students from N. C. State Textile School attended the meeting:
Allgood, L. W., Allgood, Albert, Ashe, Jas. J., Bailey, E. C., Ballance, L. A., Bunn, R. D., Caughman, J. M.,

Chesnutt, William P., Eller, W. V., Eubanks, H., Field, R. A., Jr., Hunt, William A., Isom, W. F., Little, R. L., London, Leroy P., Morrison, R. H., Purcell, E., Quantz, Albert, Reppard, A. H., Jr., Shore, W. R., Smith, Bob, Speir, E. G., Stokes, Henry, Tate, E. A., Taylor, C. G., Thompson, L. S., White, Stokes, Williams, W. W., Young, Henry J., Jr.

60,000 Square Yards of Cotton Cloth in Zeppelin

Sixty thousand square yards of cotton fabrics were used in making the outer envelope and the thirty gas cells of the Graf Zeppelin, according to F. R. McGowan, textile engineer of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., after consultation with engineers of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, who were in Lakehurst when the airship completed its trans-Atlantic flight from Germany.

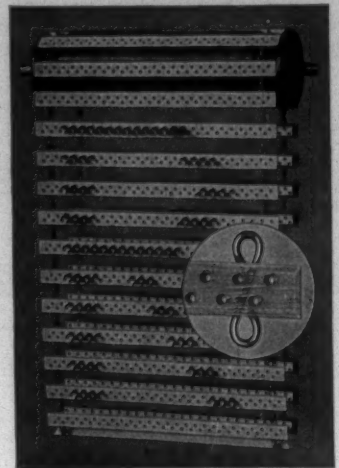
Of this specially processed fabric twenty thousand square yards were required for the outer covering of the ship. This is a stout cotton fabric woven 52 inches in width and weighing three ounces per square yard. When fitted over the metal skeleton of the ship this envelope was treated with from three to five coats of cellulose "dope" which tightened the fabric covering. This outer surface was then given a coating of aluminum paint which acts as a waterproofing and a reflector for the direct rays of the sun thus affording protection against the penetration of these rays into the fabric. Such penetration would have a tendency to cause increased surface friction in passing through the air. This smooth and glistening finish of the outer covering reduces the wind resistance and belies the character of the stout fabric comprising the envelope.

For the gas cells of this new air liner forty thousand square yards of cotton fabric 52 inches wide and weighing two ounces per square yard were required. This was lined with goldbeaters skin to make the bags containing fuel and lifting gas impermeable.

Other cotton fabrics have been used to some extent in the construction of the cabins and passenger accommodations.

The use of cotton fabrics in the construction of the Graf Zeppelin further emphasizes the advantages which cotton has for such purposes. The outer covering of the ship and the material of which the gas bags or ballonets are made must combine the maximum strength with the lightest practicable weight. The fact that cotton fabrics combine these qualities in an exceptional degree makes them particularly useful for these purposes. Textile experts who are engaged in designing and manufacturing airships emphasize the necessity for fabrics to be strong enough to provide the necessary protection and at the same time sufficiently light in weight to enhance safety. From the standpoint of design it is desirable to have the fabric wide in order to avoid additional seams and consequently additional weight.

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The durability of cotton fabrics in airships construction has been demonstrated in the Los Angeles, housed in the same large hangar with the Graf Zeppelin at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, since her cotton fabrics are still in a perfect condition even though they have been subjected to the elements for the past six years.

Crop Board Explains New Estimate Basis

Washington, D. C.—Departure of the Crop Reporting Board, Department of Agriculture, from strict adherence to former methods of arriving at the probable production of cotton, causing at the time quite a variation between the reported reduction in the condition and the crop figures, has given rise to some misunderstanding and apprehension in the cotton industry, it was indicated. Statisticians and others endeavoring to follow the board's figures as contained in Monday's report upon the crop as of October 1 have apparently been unable to reconcile a decline of 5.9 points in condition with a decline of only 446,000 bales in the probable total of the crop.

It would appear that those who have manifested confusion in this regard have overlooked a rather brief explanation presented by the board in connection with the report. The reduction in bales, it stated, "is less than the decline of 5.9 points in condition for the reason that in the September 1 forecast, the board's interpretation of condition made allowance for damage from boll weevil unanticipated by reporters at that time."

Others have become confused in their figuring in taking the indicated yield of lint cotton of 149.1 pounds per acre for harvest and multiplying it by 44,916,000 acres left for harvest, later dividing the result by 500 pounds in an effort to check the board's estimate of 13,000,000 bales as of October 1. The complainants in this case had failed to allow about twenty-two pounds per bale for tare.

It used to be that the board depended largely upon "pars" from year to year, but a study of the situation convinced the members that this did not permit them a proper opportunity to analyze all of the material which the board has available to it in such a way as to secure a closer approximation of yield per acre.

The board in its statements has been endeavoring to emphasize that a given percentage of condition in non-boll weevil years differ from that of a boll weevil year and in the August and September reports the board stated that 1928 is of the latter type. It tried to make known that fact in as direct fashion as possible without appearing so emphatic as to bring down upon it the criticism of Congress or of the trade.

It anticipated the boll weevil damage which showed up during the month of September and for that reason the drop in the forecast of the probable outturn of the crop did not "slide off" as much as the condition indicated. The policy of the

board now is to make the important thing the interpretation of condition rather than the determination of condition. While at one time the board considered the "par" to be more or less a fixed thing, it has changed its viewpoint in terms of yield per acre. This, it is asserted, permits the board to forecast more definitely than heretofore.

The present practice was resorted to in part in 1926 but not to the full extent of the present time, for in that year the figures were too low. Last year found it in increased use and this year the board definitely cut loose from its former policy and it went on this new basis on the theory that it is its function to make the best possible forecast of probable yield. Strict adherence to the "par" did not permit of sufficient elasticity to enable the board to utilize all available information to best advantage.

On the occasion of the release of the board's report on October 8 a statement thereon was broadcast by radio by W. F. Callander, chairman of the board. It was announced that this will be repeated on each date of issuance of the cotton report. The broadcast will occur between 12:15 and 12:50 p. m., Central Standard time.

Summarizing the last report, Chairman Callander declared that the cotton crop again is doing the unexpected. Its beginning was most unpromising, he pointed out; bad weather early in the season made plantings very late and rains over most of the eastern part of the belt interfered with cultivation and leached out much of the fertilizer.

"Boll weevils survived the winter in sufficient numbers to provide numerous points of infestation throughout the belt," he continued. "Later, in August, a period of favorable weather allowed the plants to develop a fair set before the weevil arrived in sufficient numbers to prevent it, and prospects became more promising. But promptly on the heels of this favorable period the weevils multiplied in great numbers during late August and through September. By invasion of fields near points of early infestation and through migration to more distant areas the weevils became rapidly distributed over practically all parts of the belt except the extreme northern and western portions and portions of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi Valley. Not only squares and young bolls but even many nearly grown bolls were attacked. The season has been too cool. Rainfall has been heavy in the eastern portion of the belt, causing considerable rotting of bolls. Three tropical hurricanes have roared up from the South, lashing and flooding the cotton fields in the South Atlantic States.

"Considerable damage has been done by the boll worm in the West, especially in Texas. The number of safe bolls did not increase in normal measure during September. Little additional cotton will be produced beyond that from bolls already grown, except in the northern and western portions of the belt, including the upper Piedmont areas.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 192.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindle Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

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Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
-A-	-K-
Abbott Machine Co. —	Kaumagraph Co. —
Abington Machinery Works —	Keever Starch Co. —
Akron Belting Co. —	Klipstein, A. & Co. —
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	-L-
American Aniline & Extract Co. —	Lambeth Rope Corp. —
American Bobbin Co. —	Lane, W. T. & Bros. —
American Casablanca Corp. —	Langley, W. H. & Co. —
American Glanzstoff Corp. —	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. —
American Molstening Co. —	Lea, David M. & Co., Inc. —
American Yarn & Processing Co. —	Leslie, Evans & Co. —
Amory, Browne & Co. —	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. —
Apco-Mossberg Corp. —	Lewis, John D. —
Arabol Mfg. Co. —	Lincoln Electric Co. —
Armstrong Cork Co. —	Link-Belt Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. —	Lowell Shuttle Co. —
Ashworth Bros. —	-M-
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —	Marston, Jno. P. Co. —
(Colored Insert)	Mathieson Alkali Works —
Atlanta Brush Co. —	Mauney Steel Co. —
-B-	Meister, C. A. Co. —
Bahnson Co. —	Moreland Sizing Co. —
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. —	Morse Chain Co. —
Barber-Colman Co. —	-N-
Barber Mfg. Co. —	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
Bell, Geo. C. Co. —	National Ring Traveler Co. —
Bond, Chas. Co. —	Neutrasol Chemical Corp. —
Borne, Scrymser Co. —	Neumann, R. & Co. —
Bosson & Lane —	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. —
Boulligny, R. H., Inc. —	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. —	-O-
Briggs-Schaffner Co. —	Oakite Products, Inc. —
Brown, David Co. —	-P-
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. —
-C-	Parker, Walter L. Co. —
Carrier Engineering Corp. —	Parks-Cramer Co. —
Catlin & Co. —	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. —	Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co. —
Charlotte Mfg. Co. —	Piccadilly Hotel —
Celanese Corp. of America —	Polk, R. L. & Co. —
Central Roller & Belting Co. —	-R-
Chemical & Dye Corp. —	Ramsey Chain Co. —
Cecker Machine & Foundry Co. —	Reeves Bros., Inc. —
Collins Bros. Machine Co. —	Rhyne, Moore & Thies —
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. —	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. —
Adam Cook's Sons —	R. L. Warp Stop Equipment Co. —
Corn Products Refining Co. —	Rice Dobby Chain Co. —
Courtney, Dana S. Co. —	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co. —
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	Rogers Fibre Co. —
Crum, F. M. & Co. —	Roy, B. S. & Son —
Curran & Barry Machine Co. —	-S-
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. —	Saco-Lowell Shops —
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. —	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. —
-D-	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. —
D. & M. Co. —	Scott, Henry L. & Co. —
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	Seaboard Ry. —
Deeling, Milliken & Co., Inc. —	Seydel Chemical Co. —
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co. —	Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	Sipp Machine Co. —
Draper, E. S. —	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
(Colored Insert)	S K F Industries —
Duke Power Co. —	Slip-Not Belting Co. —
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. —	Sonneborn, L. Sons —
Duplan Silk Corp. —	Sonoco Products —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	Southern Landscape Service —
-E-	Southern Ry. —
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. —	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
Eaton, Paul B. —	Stafford Co. —
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	Standard Nut & Bolt Co. —
Economy Baler Co. —	Standard Oil Co. —
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Entwistle, T. C. Co. —	Stein, Hall & Co. —
(Colored Insert)	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. —
-F-	Stone, Chas. H. —
Fairnir Bearing Co. —	Sullivan Hardware Co. —
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. —	-T-
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —	Tagliabue, C. J. Mfg. Co. —
(Colored Insert)	Takamine Laboratories, Inc. —
Farish Co. —	Terrell Machine Co. —
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Franklin Process Co. —	Thies, B., Inc. —
-G-	Timken Roller Bearing Co. —
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General Electric Co. —	Tubize Artificial Silk Co. —
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —	-U-
Graton & Knight Co. —	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —
Great Northern Hotel —	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —
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-H-	-V-
Haberland Mfg. Co. —	Vanderbilt Hotel —
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. —	Veeder-Root, Inc. —
Hart Products Corp. —	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —
H & B American Machine Co. —	Fred'k Victor & Achelis —
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	Viscose Company —
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —	Vogel, Joseph A. —
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —	-W-
Hotel Imperial —	Washburn, Inc. —
-I-	Watts, Ridley & Co. —
Iselin-Jefferson Co. —	Wellington, Sears & Co. —
-J-	Whitin Machine Works —
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. —	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —
Johnson, Chas. B. —	Williams, J. H. Co. —
	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
	Wood, T. B. Sons Co. —
	Woodward, Baldwin & Co. —

Cotton Fabrics Exposition

Cotton fabrics and dresses designed in the latest approved styles for spring and summer apparel next season were shown at the Style Conference, held under the joint auspices of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Association of Manufacturers of Cotton Dresses, in New York last week. More than 400 attended the conference in the Merchants Square Building, 40 Worth street.

The conference was arranged by manufacturers of cotton fabrics to demonstrate to the manufacturers of popular priced dresses and to the trade generally the outstanding features of cotton fabrics that are now being designed and made for next season.

Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Institute, presided and introduced Walker D. Hines, President of the Institute, who spoke on the significance of the conference from the standpoint of cotton manufacturers and the industry as a whole.

"I hope very much that this conference will be merely the beginning of numerous conferences of this character," said Mr. Hines. "I believe it is of the very greatest value to the manufacturers of cotton goods, as well as to the manufacturers of cotton dresses, to have opportunities of this sort for meeting together, for seeing the results of the manufacturer and of all the branches that are interested, and for getting suggestions. In that way each side will get suggestions, on the one hand as to the fabrics which are best designed for the purpose, and on the other as to the designs of dresses which lend themselves best to the utilization of the fabrics that are practicable. I believe when there is a getting together of two interests related as these are, the better it is for both.

"I think that the various divisions of the International Garment Makers Association furnish a splendid illustration of the appreciation of co-operation. I understand very generally their meetings are exceptionally well attended and that they show a very lively appreciation of the great value of getting together and discussing these matters.

"We want to do all that we can to help and encourage such meetings.

"We all can help in getting more information about our common businesses for the future. As an illustration of what may be helpful in that direction, the Institute had occasion recently to make a study of style goods in cottons, and one phase of this involved making a survey as to the different groups of price lines of cotton dresses. This survey indicates that approximately 20 per cent of the production of cotton dress manufacturers was—quoted dresses at retail—at \$1; that approximately 40 per cent was \$2; 30 per cent, \$3; 10 per cent, \$4 dresses, and 5 per cent, \$5 dresses. I see just the beginning of an effort to get information on that subject. It may be that with similar co-operation to that which we received so heartily this year from the National Associa-

tion of Manufacturers of Cotton Dresses, we can get that information year by year, and by degrees it will assume increasing importance. That is just one illustration of the many opportunities there are for working together in promoting the interests of both and of all.

"I hope that every division of the International Association will be glad to co-operate also in any way that is practicable, in order to get more information of common use and in order to make and appraise these suggestions of how things can be done, so as to increase the interest in cotton goods and increase the use of cotton goods."

Crop Estimate is 13,993,000 Bales

Washington, Oct. 8.—The Department of Agriculture announced today that a cotton crop of 13,993,000 equivalent 500-pound bales is indicated for this year and that the condition of the crop on October 1 was 54.4 per cent of a normal.

The October 1 condition of the crop, which compares with 54.2 per cent a year ago, 61.3 per cent in 1926, and 56.6 per cent in 1925, indicated an approximate yield of 149.5 pounds per acre compared with 154.5 in 1927; 182.6 in 1926 and 156.3 the ten-year average 1917-1926.

The condition of the crop on October 1 by States was:

Virginia, 70; North Carolina, 59; South Carolina, 49; Georgia, 50; Florida, 50; Missouri, 57; Tennessee, 56; Alabama, 50; Mississippi, 54; Louisiana, 50; Texas, 58; Oklahoma, 47; Arkansas, 53; New Mexico, 84; Arizona, 80; California, 85; other States, 69.

The indicated production by States in bales was: Virginia, 45,000; North Carolina, 925,000; South Carolina, 820,000; Georgia, 1,060,000; Florida, 18,000; Missouri, 157,000; Tennessee, 385,000; Alabama, 930,000; Mississippi, 1,320,000; Louisiana, 580,000; Texas, 5,050,000; Oklahoma, 1,210,000; Arkansas, 1,130,000; New Mexico, 77,000; Arizona, 139,000; California, 147,000; Lower California, 89,000; other States, 9,000.

The acreage left for harvest by States follows: Virginia, 82,000; North Carolina, 1,839,000; South Carolina, 2,487,000; Georgia, 3,798,000; Florida, 94,000; Missouri, 367,000; Tennessee, 1,082,000; Alabama, 3,367,000; Mississippi, 3,688,000; Louisiana, 1,829,000; Texas, 17,631,000; Oklahoma, 4,630,000; Arkansas, 3,468,000; New Mexico, 108,000; Arizona, 198,000; California, 221,000; other States, 27,000.

The total abandonment after July 1 was 3.8 per cent, leaving 44,916,000 acres for harvest.

"The reduction of 446,000 bales in the forecast represents approximately the reduction due to unfavorable climatic developments of the month," the department observed. "In the South Atlantic States excessive and continuous rains caused heavy losses from boll weevil and boll rot. In the northern portions of the belt, below average temperatures prevented average development of bolls. In parts of Oklahoma continued drought has reduced the size of bolls and outturn of lint.

DANGER AHEAD.

Dean: "Triplets were born to us shortly after we had finished reading 'The Three Musketeers.'"

Prof.: "I reckon I'll be goin' on home."

Dean: "What's your hurry?"

Prof.: "When I left home my wife was just starting to read 'The Birth of a Nation.'"



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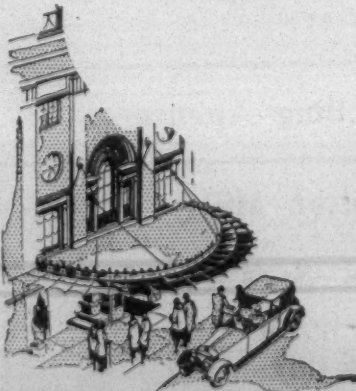
ADMIRABLY situated on the Crest of Murray Hill. It is convenient to the business, shopping and theatre centers and to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway Terminals. B. & O. Motor Coaches stop at the entrance.

Its clientele is made up of intelligent travellers from all parts of the World. One finds in the dining rooms excellent service and a perfect cuisine. Every bedroom is an outside room and each one has its own private bath.

TARIFF

Single room with bath
\$4.50 per day and up
Double room with bath
\$8 per day and up

WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.



Waste is Subject of Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

MR. ROSE: We run it both ways, try to make the rollers pull the creel.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Which do you find best?

MR. ROSE: We have trouble both ways.

MR. CATES: There is one more question I want to ask about winders. On Universal winders on winding soft tube we have the same trouble as he has with warpers, but I have not been able to overcome it. We have a bulging tube. That is a positive driven spindle. The Foster is a friction driven spindle; but the positive driven spindle increases as the spool fills up, making tension more severe on a full spool than on an empty spool. Is there any way to overcome that?

CHAIRMAN LANIER: Mr. Wilson, can you tell Mr. Cates what to do?

MR. WILSON: I should like to know myself.

Question: Do you let your guide come right back in the beginning? You know there is a guide there that you set, and if you do not let it come right back in the beginning—if you set that gauge so it will come outside that tube in the beginning—I think you will find it will make a better tube.

MR. CATES: We are just about to finish up, and I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the members of the Eastern Carolina Division that we thank you for your questions and for what you have done for the benefit of the association since you have been chairman. We thank you and all the others for the interest they have taken in it. I think I voice the sentiments of everyone here when I say it has been a great meeting and we have all enjoyed it very much.

CHAIRMAN LANIER: If there is nothing else we will bring our meeting to a close. I appreciate your being present here today and thank you for the reports you have brought, which have given us something tangible to work on. If there is nothing else to come before us, we will stand adjourned.

Balfour Spotlessly Clean

(Hendersonville Times)

Judging in the annual garden contest which is held by home owners in Balfour Mills, and which is judged each year by members of the Garden Club, a department of the Hendersonville Woman's Club, took place Saturday morning.

As a result, the following memorandum was made public as to the rating of contestants:

First Prize—Mrs. C. L. Baker. This was a first year garden, made by a woman who works during the day in the mill. The yard was well laid out, borders edged with brick, well clipped grass surrounding the house, with a flower hedge in the back.

Second Prize—Mrs. W. H. Brown (house now occupied by Mrs. H. E. Baker). Good selection of colors, flower beds well arranged, no grass, sanded walks between each bed, well kept.

Third Prize—Mrs. Chas. Morgan; best combination of colors, plantings well placed.

Fourth Prize—Mrs. J. W. Erwin; widest selection of flowers, well cultivated and kept.

Fifth Prize—Mrs. Fred Henderson. This place was well arranged and splendidly kept. While the flowers had passed their best stage, it was evident that this had been a good display of annuals.

Honorable mention was given to the following: Mrs. Stancill, Mrs. Herbert Lipe, Mrs. R. M. Allen, Mrs. Mary Corn, Mrs. W. C. Hanna, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lusk, Mrs. E. Kinsland, Mrs. Ruff, Mrs. W. J. Warren, Mrs. Crisp and Mrs. Ivy Henderson.

The committee notices a marked general improvement in the planting of trees, rock walls along the streets, underpinning of many houses, grass in many of the yards, vines planted

around most of the porches, window boxes at many places.

The whole village is spotlessly clean.

The following yards attracted special attention, although they were not eligible in this contest, since they were kept by the wives of mill officials:

Mrs. R. C. Woody, Mrs. Enoch Dempsey, Mrs. C. R. Staggs, Mrs. Gaillard, Mrs. O. M. Page, Mrs. W. E. Heaton.

These women are entrants in the county-wide home beautification contest, under the direction of the county agent, Miss Ada Walker.

It was decided by the committee, which consisted of Mrs. P. F. Patton, Mrs. Campbell King and Mrs. Henry Atkin, that the most noticeable improvement had been made in the yards and gardens of the homes on Brooks, Owen, Ewbank and Maxwell streets.

Mexican Cotton Industry

In 1927 there were in Mexico 159 cotton mills and the capital invested in them amounted to \$77,121,849, according to a survey published in the "Mexican Review." The total power used was 46,920 h.p., of which 28,625 h.p. was hydro-electric. The number of spindles is placed at 821,241 and that of looms at 30,437, besides which we may mention 2,418 cards. The aggregate number of hours worked was 255,258 and the labor employed was 32,112 men, 6,255 women, and 2,871 boys and girls, making a total of 41,238 mill hands. The cotton consumed by the industry amounted to 22,066,466 kilograms (the Mexican cotton crop for the same year yielded 33,823,251 kilograms) and the production totalled 19,853,007 kilograms, its value being \$46,167,226.

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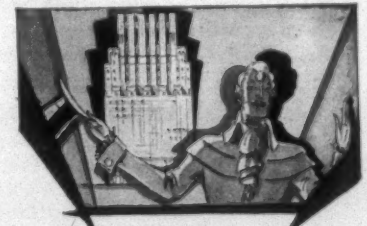
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GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York. — The cotton goods markets again reflected the improved conditions that have developed within recent weeks. Sales for the week were well in excess of production. Prices held well and active buying was reported in many lines. Print cloths and sheetings moved well during most of the week, showing less activity at the close. Sales of wide cloths and tire fabrics continued large. Cotton duck sold more freely and some important forward contracts were noted.

Printed goods showed improvement. Sheetings for bag purposes moved more freely and there was a better demand for blankets and flannels. Trade in towels for future delivery was larger and bedspreads and draperies of rayon mixtures were in good demand.

Sales of 68x72s reached the greatest volume in the print cloth section. November and December goods moved in quantity at 9c. A moderate amount of December and January goods was sold at 8½c, but the same buyer was forced to pay 9c for December deliveries later. One factor reported a small amount sold for the first two months of next year at 8½c. The 80 squares sold November 15 forward at 10½c. Bids of 10½c for the first week of November failed to find a seller and goods for December became difficult. In some quarters a good business was done on 72x76s for November at 9½c. Small sales of 60x48s were made at 6½c.

In sheetings market changes have been very few although there has been steady strengthening in several styles. For spots of the 40-inch, 2.85 yard, 11¼ net was reported, and most sellers at one-eighth for contract. Spots of 40-inch, 2.50 yard are 13 net, and contract at 12¼ net; 40-inch, 56 squares, 4.00 yard at 9 net for spot and nearby, and 8½ net for contract; 40-inch, 3.75 yard had sold at 8½ net, and some were firm at three-quarters; 40-inch, 4.25 yard at 7½ net sold, with others quoting three-quarters.

Southern 128x68 combed broadcloths were quoted at 16 to 17 cents, spot and contract, depending upon the make. The Eastern range of prices on this construction was 16½ to 17½ cents, spot; good makes were available for delivery commencing

within four weeks at 17 cents, New Bedford. Up to 17½ cents is quoted on choice makes, by some New Bedford mills. Much of the reinstatement of pre-strike contracts at New Bedford this week has been reported on a basis of under 17 cents, good makes. The prices, in other words, approximated the original quotation made last April.

Factors reported a moderate business done in carded broadcloths during the week, although the yardage of the previous week was not generally believed to have been equaled. Prices were better. Buyers failed to cover at the 9½c asking level for 80x60s but came in for 90x60s at 10c, 100x60s at 11c and some nearby to early November 112x60s at 12¼c.

The Fall River cloth market has been comparatively quiet for the week, interest having been limited mainly to sateens and certain 25-inch print cloth constructions. The market is reported well sold on 4.70 sateens and also of 25-inch 52x44s for which fully ¼c is being asked over old prices.

Heavy sales of hose and belting ducks at 34½c to 35c and of number ducks at 35c to 30c, and 5 per cent off were made. Factors estimated the week's volume to have been equal to the heavy yardage reached the preceding week. Single filling ducks of A grade sold at 16c. Enameling ducks were active at current levels.

The week's business, other than in the two constructions noted, included a moderate amount of trading in 4.37 sateens at from 10½c to 10¾c with 11c being asked, light sales of 36-inch styles at current prices and a fair volume of trading in marquisettes and odd counts in both wide and narrow.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10½
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11½
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	21-22½
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Improving conditions in the yarn situation were again noted during the past week. Actual business placed was not only moderately large, but the market was much firmer and underlying conditions were regarded as being better than has been the case for some time. Most buyers continued to operate on a hand to mouth basis, but placed orders more frequently and increased the size of their individual orders. The bulk of the business was done on a quick delivery basis. The general position of the market is considerably improved over that of last month. Spinners have more business on hand, stocks are smaller and the prospects are generally good for a strong fall business.

The government crop report, which made a much stronger cotton market, failed to stimulate buying on a large scale, but did put the spinners in a more favorable position. Yarn quotations were stronger to an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c and held the increase fairly steady in view of lighter sales. Developments throughout showed an interesting market. Spot stocks were rather depleted, new business was billed for immediate deliveries and old contracts were rushed for shipments.

It is now believed here that yarn consumers have concentrated too greatly, in many instances, on watching the cotton market from day to day and to little on studying the improved position of the spinning mills. The latter, according to this view, probably will later be able to add somewhat to their gross margin for profit, because they are not carrying surplus yarns in stock, because the markets are carrying only light stocks and because the majority of consumers have persistently postponed forward covering.

Southern Single Skeins

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34½
14s	34
16s	36
20s	38
24s	40
26s	43½
40s	

Southern Two-ply Skeins

4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35½
16s	37½
20s	38½
24s	40½
26s	43½
30s	49
40s	58½
50s	

Southern Single Warps

4s-8s	23½
10s	24
12s	24½
14s	25
16s	25½
20s	26½
30s	40½
40s	49½

Southern Two-ply Warps

8s	33
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones

8s	32½
10s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39½
40s	47½

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler

8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
38s	54
40s	56
50s	57
60s	60
70s	65
80s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones

10s	42
12s	42½
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	48½
28s	49½
38s	52½
40s	54½
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30½
10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31½
Same, warps	32½

Egyptian Cotton Crop

New York.—Egyptian cotton crop in bales of 478 pounds net, is estimated at 1,430,000, against 1,252,000 a year ago. Of this, 489,000 bales are sakellairidis, against 522,000 last year. Consumption of Egyptian in this country averages about 225,000 bales a year.

The last census report showed at end of August total stocks of Egyptian in United States were 60,731 bales, of which 46,986 were held by mills, against 68,839 a year ago, of which 55,502 were in mill stocks.

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Mill must have own carding and spinning and dyeing facilities, with low overhead and labor cost.

For such a mill, an excellent opportunity is presented to connect with an energetic and responsible outlet for its products.

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By large mill, young man with textile education and mill experience in designing. One who can also watch after production and getting out samples. Small salary to start but wonderful opportunity for young man to get experience. Inclose reference with application. Address L. G. E., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

Want position as roller coverer; 15 years' experience, also experienced in covering calf skin rolls. Married and sober. Can furnish very best of references. Address Roller Coverer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Six Model D-2, Eight Head. Whitin Combers, in first-class operating condition, and complete with all supplies, for Whitin Cotton Cards, or Whitin Small Ring Spinning Frames, or Whitin Large 4" Ring Wet Twisters. Address G. R. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as dyer, bleacher, chemist, on cotton goods. 21 years experience on gingham, awning and ticking; can dye sulphur vat, mineral and vegetable. Age 42. Best of references. No. 5502.

WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505.

overseer large department, — either

WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobbie designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as second hand in large mill. Age 37. One year on fancy weaves, six years overseer cloth room. I. C. S. graduate. Will go anywhere. No. 5509.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner or both in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate; experienced; married and no bad habits. Am a North Carolina boy. No. 5510.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill; eight years on present position as superintendent. Good record and best references. No. 5512.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding, spinning or weaving in large mill. Most of experience on plain sheeting. Age 36. On present job 10 years. Married but no children. No. 5513.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. Would consider position as second hand in weaving in large mill. 20 years experience on dobbie weaves and silk. Age 50. Two in family work in mill. No. 5514.

WANT position as general office assistant. Young woman, age 26, graduate Limestone College and of Draughn Business College. Two years in mill office as shipping clerk and assistant book-keeper. Understand all office and clerical work. No. 5515.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Experienced, practical and efficient. Best of references. No. 5516.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer in cotton mill. More than ten years experience in some of the largest shops in the South. Have building experience and understand large turbines. No. 5517.

WANT position as napper and cloth room overseer. Age 37; 18 years experience on sheetings, drills, denims, osnaburgs and canton flannels. Experienced napper and finisher. No. 5518.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Familiar with all kinds white goods. Now employed but for good reasons wish to change. Best references. No. 5519.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning in large mill, or both in medium sized mill. Ten years on present job. Best references. No. 5520.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Experienced on C. & K. and Stafford automatic looms. Good hand to start up new or reconstruct old machinery. Well educated and good references. No. 5521.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with fancies and colored work, but prefer large yarn mill for a change. No. 5522.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5523.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning or both. Familiar with white and colored work. Age 36. Best of references. No. 5524.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving; experienced on all kinds of white and fancy goods. Now employed but want larger job. No. 5525.

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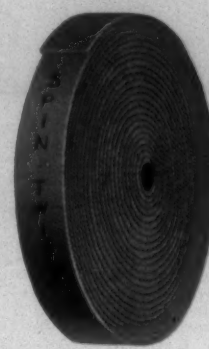
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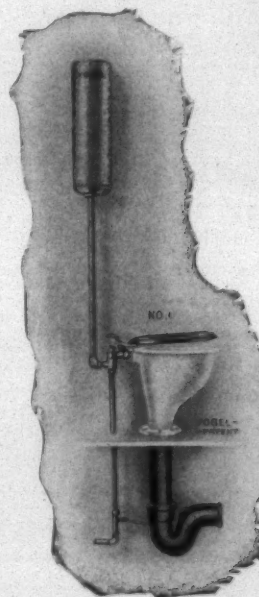
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FIG. 20.
Oblong Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Baskets

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Other types of mill receptacles had been tried but the Lane Canvas Basket with its perfectly smooth surfaces, its slightly yielding, flexible sides and frame, and above all its strength and durability have seemed to meet all the requirements of the textile mill as no other basket had done.

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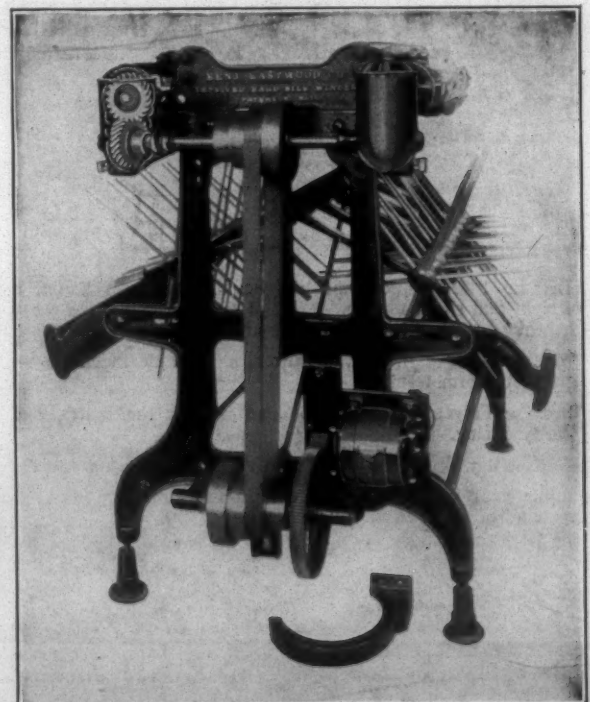
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

TARBORO, N. C.

Fountain Cotton Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have a nice mill here, with only 336 looms, but we run day and night. Our overseers are all good ones, and on their jobs all the time.

Everybody likes Superintendent S. L. McCracken; he is getting everything in and around the mill in fine shape and in a few more months, we are convinced that this will be an ideal community in every way.

Our good friend, W. H. Still, was here recently, and we are always glad to see him. But please correct a mistake in his write-up. Our cloth-room overseer is J. V. Nanney instead of "Mauney." You used to know him when he was with the W. F. Poe Mfg. Co., at Greenville, both as second hand and then as overseer, of the cloth room.

We all like your stories, and think the one now running is a good one.

Hope you will pay us a visit some time.
A READER.

ATCO, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still running full time with plenty of help. I am sorry that I can't meet the bunch on October 17th. Hope you will all have a nice time.

Miss Jessie Cobb has returned to her sisters in Macon, Ga., after spending a few weeks here with her mother.

Rev. Fred Ray, of Trion, Ga., preached here last Sunday night. We all enjoyed his sermon and hope he will come again.

The wedding bells have been ringing loud and long. There have been five weddings since I wrote last. They were: Malice Abernathy and Charley Cochran; Tressie Watson and Ralph Smith; Effie Hagler and Will Cinders; Bonnie McAlliston and Bobbie Dupre; Mary Lou Strups and Jim Gillespie. We wish them all a long and happy married life.

We have reorganized our B. Y. P. U. and are working hard to build it up. We have about 45 members, and some very good leaders. Mr. Morris is president and Miss Mae Smith, secretary.

Aunt Becky, be sure and publish Mr. McGee's speech in the paper, so those who are not present will enjoy reading it.

AN OLD FASHIONED GIRL.

ROSEMARY, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mills are all running on full time with plenty of help.

Those attending the textile meeting at Raleigh from here were: Mr. T. H. Mullin, Mr. J. B. Batton, Mr. S. Pallen, Mr. L. B. Crouch, Mr. G. M. Gurley, Mr. Garner.

Mr. Ivey Crouch, who was called home on account of the serious injury of his brother, Troy Crouch, who was in a motorcycle accident, has returned to Wake Forest College.

It is fair week in Halifax county. There were two fine football games, Rosemary and Elizabeth City, and Weldon and Rocky Mount, N. C. Rosemary won over Elizabeth City 36 to 0. The fair is having some very fine exhibits.

We are all enjoying the story, which is just fine. My mother has one of your books "Will Allen—Sinner," which is wonderfully good.
BLUE EYES.

LAGRANGE, GA.

Dunson Mill Boy Scout Troup 9 Spends Week-end at Camp Viola

The members of John Dunson Troop of Boy Scouts spent the past week-end at Camp Viola with their scout masters, F. I. Chastain, Oren Hoten and Willard Brazzel.

The boys arrived at camp, Saturday afternoon and enjoyed a hike, when a large number of nature specimens were collected. Satur-

day night games were enjoyed and tests were given.

Among the Saturday afternoon visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hale, Mrs. Oren Hooten and son, Richard, and Mr. Charlie Grant.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The Pauline Mill closed last Saturday to let all who wished attend the Hoover speaking at Elizabethton, Tenn., and a large number went.

The Ladies' Aid of Grace M. E. Church sold cakes and chickens, and other things at the Phenix Store, last Saturday.

A large number from here attended the Gaston County Fair at Gastonia last week.

The Dilling Mill has all preparations made to begin night work again Monday night.

Those from here attending the funeral of little Carl Sisk of Shelby, at Zoar church, Thursday, were Mr. Jake Harmon, Mrs. R. N. Parrish and children, Mrs. Greer Payne and baby, Mrs. M. L. Conner and son, Yates, Rachel Conner, Wayne Cunningham and Elmer Propst.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney and children, visited in Bessemer City, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Meek Wylie, of Jonesville, S. C., is spending a few days with his uncle, Mr. G. B. Berry.

Mrs. Ben Falls died at her home near the Pauline, Tuesday. Mrs. Falls was a good Christian woman and has been a patient sufferer for many months. Funeral and burial were Wednesday.

Aunt Becky, would you call it news when a farmer comes to mill folks to buy vegetables? I sold some corn to a farmer this week!

You are going to miss seeing my flowers again this year if you don't soon come around. They will bloom as long as frost stays off, but that will not be long, now.

POLLY.

(I have some of your dahlias in bloom.—Aunt Becky).

Becky Ann's Own Page

YOU ARE A PART OF IT.

We are more than sorry that some of our faithful correspondents could not be with us in Greenville, this week. Aside from the dinner that will be given in honor of our correspondents, the Exposition should be seen by every textile worker in the South.

Those who work in the mills day after day, often think that theirs is a drab existence; but they could never again entertain such thoughts, could they once view the glorious display of textile machinery and products, so artistically arranged as at the Exposition. All must thrill with pride when they realize that they have a part in this great industry, which depends as much on labor as capital, to make it a grand success.

The humblest task in a mill is an important one. A clean floor is necessary to clean cloth; so, three cheers for our Southern mill people, from president down to the sweeper, who are conscientiously doing their part in the great scheme, which results in beautiful perfection.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

The Textile Building at the State College, Raleigh, N. C., presents an interesting array of weaves, and gives one a good idea of what can be done practically, in the study of textiles. College students are weaving a great variety of goods. We did not count the looms, but saw the following goods on them:

Plush, crinkled counterpanes, towels, handkerchiefs, plain and fancy silks, rayon, celanese, marquette curtains, jacquard table damask, suiting, wide and narrow sheetings, sateen, gingham, pajama effects, shirting, and tire fabric.

The State of North Carolina owes a great debt of gratitude to Prof. Nelson, for the wonderful work he is doing in training young men for responsible positions. He keeps young in the work, too. Looks just the same as when we first knew him 16 years ago, which proves that he's in love with his work.

We enjoyed attending the Spinners' meeting at the above place, Thursday of last week.

Aunt Becky.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS

"Nobody's Business," by Gee McGee, has easily become one of our greatest attractions. In fact, McGee stands at the head of his class, and with his facile pen, dipped deep into the ink wells of philosophy, sarcasm

and wit, he has made friends by the thousands, who can hardly wait each week to see what he has to say.

Gee McGee stands alone and is inimitable. He has lived and observed life as he writes it. He owns considerable country property—is a natural born farmer, but rents his farms out, and conducts a big wholesale business writing in odd moments, for various publications.

He has been called "Bill Aarp," "Will Rogers of the South," "Uncle Remus," and "Arthur Brisbane in comics." He has the discernment of Charles Dickens, and the playful sarcasm of William Makepeace Thackeray. He can write backwoods lingo, negro dialect or pure Anglo-Saxon with equal ease and ability, and his keen sense of humor is altogether delightful.

We are more proud than we can express, to have him conduct a column in our paper, and consider any publication fortunate, that has him for a contributor.

WISE BOSS.

"What did the boss say when you told him you sat up all night with the baby?"

"He asked me if she was a blond or brunette."

BARNESVILLE, GA.

Aldora Mill Improves School.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We sure did miss the Home Section the week of your vacation. We have had a week's vacation at our mill, after running full time day and night, all the year. We sure did enjoy the rest, too, but we are now back on the job—same schedule.

We have very little sickness here, but Mr. W. L. Morris died October 8th, leaving a wife and two children, who have our sympathy.

Mr. Eldridge, our superintendent, spent a few days in Atlanta vacation week.

Mr. and Mrs. Yawn visited relatives in Quitman.

Mr. E. L. Miller had to stay home and rock the baby—a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Stewart and family visited relatives in Virginia and Washington, D. C.

Mr. R. P. Head went fishing—but no luck.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Pearman and daughter visited Athens, Lavonia and Habersham, also Anderson, S. C.

Don't know what it means, but Paul Harrell has had the wheels of his new Lizzie painted yellow.

W. T. Hambrick has been promoted to section man on cord winding at night.

We are to have a night school for those who wish to work for promotions—two hours, two nights per week. We are hoping that our young men will take advantage of this opportunity to improve themselves. They will be taught practical courses on every department of the mill.

The company has remodeled and built an addition to our school. New desks have been put in and the building painted.

Aunt Becky, I hope to see you and the correspondents in Greenville during the Exposition.

If you will come to see us sometime, can assure you that you will be treated nice. A WRITER.

WAXHAW, N. C.

Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are all here yet, and having a bang up good time. Miss Pearl Rodman, secretary of the mill, conducted prayer meeting Sunday night at the church here in the village, and held the attention of every one. Miss Rodman is a fine Christian lady of the very highest type, and is always ready with a helping hand.

Mr. T. B. Laney, associate editor of the Monroe Inquirer and publisher of the Waxhaw paper, was a visitor at our Sunday school last Sunday and gave a lecture which will be long remembered by all who heard it. Mr. Laney is well posted on the Bible and we are glad to have such men with us any time.

Mr. Tom Lee was also with us at Sunday school last Sunday.

Little Junior Sneed had a birthday dinner in honor of his third birthday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sneed, Saturday. Junior is a fine little boy and he and a number of his little friends had a jolly big time playing games and eating ice cream and cake.

Mr. Ernest Sneed's mother, who has been spending a couple of weeks with him, has returned to her home in Monroe.

Miss Annie Stanton was a week-end visitor to Monroe.

Miss Mattie Long was a week-end visitor to Mineral Springs.

Mr. Jack Black was in Belmont this week on business.

Mr. A. B. Brown has moved his family from Belmont here.

Waxhaw is putting out a paper now known as "The Old Hickory Times." It is published twice a week and has eight pages. Let's all subscribe and help boost our good old town. So long, Aunt Becky, for a short season only.

Mr. Josh Brown and Mr. A. B.

Brown were Belmont visitors last Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Roberts is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lex Pressley this week.
MOLLIE.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Avondale Mill.

As you have not heard from us in a long time, we wish to express how pleased we were of the pictures that were published in the Home Section. Also, we want you to know that the new story is very good.

Everyone was glad to have Mr. F. G. Jones visit the mill a short while ago. He spent three days here and attended the council meeting of the bosses of the mill on Monday night. At this meeting he gave a talk which was enjoyed by each man present.

We wish to congratulate Mr. Guy Blackwell and Miss Velma Ellis, who were married Saturday night. They will make their home in Humboldt.

Mr. Roy Crabtree gave a picture show party Saturday night, October 1st. The guests, after attending the show, were served refreshments at Mr. Crabtree's home, where music was also enjoyed.

On the past Saturday night, Mr. Lowell Summons entertained with a radio party. The static, being very annoying, the crowd attended the movies. We thank Mr. Summons for offering us something different from every other Saturday night.

Miss Rubye Ledbetter spent Saturday night with Misses Mary and Frances Vandiver. On the following morning, Mr. Vandiver and family and Miss Ledbetter motored to Buck Bluff, Tenn.; where they spent the day. They reported a fine trip.

Mr. W. C. Supples and family visited Mr. D. L. Scott Sunday.

Mr. Ben Todd has returned to Humboldt and is working at the Avondale Mill again.

Mr. J. H. Woods and family have moved to Boaz, Ala. We hope they will like their new home.

Mrs. Hudson is visiting Miss Ida Clark and we are glad to have her attend the revival meeting.

Mr. J. S. Scott visited Mr. D. L. Scott and family Sunday.

Mrs. Sam Gaskins is visiting her parents in Bemis, Tenn.

Miss Leola Foust spent the week-end in Milan, Tenn., visiting her parents.

Mrs. J. W. Shotts was visited Friday by her two nieces, Mrs. A. G. Ernest and Mrs. "Boss" Givens, of Jackson, Tenn.

Mr. D. L. Scott went to St. Louis Saturday night, to see the ball game on Sunday, and now he has a few extra "corns" for standing in line so long. The game was postponed yesterday because of rain and Mr. Scott returned home and "listened in" to

hear all about the ball game today. While in St. Louis, Mr. Scott visited several friends.

Mr. Russell Simmons has been absent from school on account of illness; however, he was able to attend the world series (as far as radio is concerned) and now he's feeling worse than ever.

Mr. R. A. Brookins and family spent Sunday in Covington, Tenn., visiting Mrs. Walter Brown.

Mr. H. L. Woody, having "bet" upon the world series, decided he would wait until the thing was over before he took a vacation because he thought he certainly knew how to bet. Well—the series are over and he has decided that he will wait until next year to take his vacation. Also, he has expressed that he will wear his summer suit throughout the winter. These ball games certainly get on your nerves, don't they?

Aunt Becky, our Sunday school is certainly progressing. Once more it has started to "growing." Last Sunday we had a large attendance and a good collection. We welcome Mr. Young, a very young preacher of Lambeth College, of Jackson, Tenn.

A revival has been held for the past week by Brother Littles. About fifteen have been converted and two baptized. There will be another baptism Sunday. The revival has proven such a lot of good that it will continue through this week.

You cannot imagine how sorry I am that I cannot attend the dinner given in honor of your correspondents. If it so happens that "Little Willie" is called upon to make a speech, I'm sure you'll enjoy it. I would just love to hear it because he is one of my personal friends.

RUBY.

HANES, N. C.

Hanes Spinning Mill—P. H. Hanes, Jr., Presents Church to His People.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mills are situated about four miles west of Winston-Salem, on the Southern Railway and Highway No. 65. We have a pretty mill village, concrete sidewalks and sand-clayed streets. A nice standard graded school, teaching six grades and employing six teachers.

A nice new modern Methodist church has just been completed and presented to the Methodist congregation by Mr. P. H. Hanes, Jr.—a building that was badly needed and greatly appreciated by the people of Hanes.

The Baptists also have a nice frame building with eight Sunday school rooms and everything that is needed to have a good Sunday school.

The Baptist church gave their annual community dinner Sunday, Oc-

tober 7th, and all had a great time. We had visitors from several places, including Lumberton, N. C. After a wonderful Sunday school, 194 present, we heard an inspiring sermon from our pastor, Rev. O. E. Ward, and adjourned to the grove near the church where the ladies had prepared a table groaning with the weight of good things to eat. I think everybody had plenty, for I detected some of the men letting out their belts.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Griffin and little daughter, Helen, of Lumberton, N. C., motored up and spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Bennett and were here for the picnic. Mesdames Griffin and Bennett are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. M. A. Hice is spending some time in High Point visiting her son, Mr. J. R. Hice.

Mrs. Thomas, I met you about ten years ago. You were visiting our superintendent, Mr. J. A. McFalls. I have always admired you and enjoyed your stories. I read "Only a Factory Boy" last night, that making about the fourth time I have read it.

Our place has improved a great deal since you were here. We have a large mercantile store that carries a complete line of groceries, dry goods and notions, and have a nice Frigidare system market, and a postoffice in the store; so there is very little we have to go to Winston-Salem.

Mr. R. O. Bennett is our efficient store manager and postmaster; he has also been superintendent of our Baptist Sunday school six years. Mr. D. A. Riels is superintendent of our mills.

ROB.

GASTONIA, N. C.

News From Smyre Mills

The Smyre Womans' Missionary Society was invited to meet with the Maylo Missionary Society on Tuesday evening October 9th, at the home of Mrs. J. A. McFalls. Mrs. McFalls was assisted in the entertainment by Misses Marie McFadden and Annie Brown. After the business had been transacted, a social hour was enjoyed. Those going from Smyre Society were: Mesdames Marshall Dilling E. L. Vanpelt, N. W. Holland, S. A. Lanier, W. H. Taylor, J. P. Dagenhart, J. E. Strange, W. M. Bagwell, M. C. Frye, E. T. Bryant, J. F. Divinney, A. L. Hendrick, and Misses Annie Brown, Gertrude Joy and Dean Vanpelt.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Outz and children were the guests of the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Moseley of High Shoals for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crouse of Lincolnton spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Pink Crouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Edison and small daughter, Gloria Deanne, and Mrs. Levi Baker visited relatives in Belmont, Sunday.

Messrs. Rupert Clinton and Buck Sparrow of Clover, S. C., spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McGinnas.

Miss Clara Moten visited Miss Mary Hoffman of Lowell, Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Dill of Walhalla, S. C., was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dagenhart.

Mrs. R. H. Brown and children were the dinner guests Thursday, of Mrs. Bremon Rabb. of Lowell.

Mrs. T. A. Joy was a spend-the-day guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wyrle King, of East Gastonia, Thursday.

Mr. R. H. Brown spent the week-end with his brother Mr. John Brown of Union, S. C.

Mrs. Claud Steward of Clover, S. C., was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McGinnas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and Miss Mary Robinson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ervin White of Spear, N. C.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Hannah Picket Mill

Our Sunday school is going nicely. We have a good set of teachers and an earnest pastor, who look after our spiritual welfare.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Seay, daughter, Daisy, and son Johnnie, of Columbia, S. C., Mrs. J. C. Kirby and two children, of Dillon, S. C., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCraney and three children, of Monroe, N. C., were guests recently, of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stewart.

Mr. John Wilkes died October 12, leaving a wife and three children.

The Junior Girls Club. "Happy Workers," are doing some very fine work in the community. They meet every Friday night.

Sorry to miss the correspondents' meeting and dinner in Greenville, S. C., October 17th.

Mrs. C. M. S.

LUMBERTON, N. C.

News From Mansfield Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We had lots of rain here last month; on the other side of town, all of the colored folks had to move out of their homes the water got so high.

Mr. Grady Davis and Miss Aileen Mercer, Mr. Lester Howard and Miss Alma Shaw were quietly married Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Thompson announce the birth of a fine girl, named Alice Gray.

Mr. Arthur Barber and Mr. Lee Stallings, went to Raleigh to hear Al Smith.

Mr. W. M. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Griffin and little daughter Helen, visited Mr. R. O. Bennett at Hanes, N. C., near Winston-Salem, last Saturday and Sunday.

The Baptist church at Hanes had a community dinner out in a grove near the church after the services; everybody was invited to stay and take dinner and I think by the looks of Mr. Griffin and Mr. Miller Monday morning, they got more than their share.

Aunt Becky, the writer was there too, and I want to tell you what a fine Sunday school they have at Hanes; Mr. R. O. Bennett is superintendent and he is a wide awake man. The choir sang beautifully. The pastor, Rev. Ward, delivered a fine sermon. I wished you could have been with me.

Little Richard Miller has been sick but is better now.

Mrs. Hayes Pittman has been very ill at her home on Dresden Ave., but is better now.

Mrs. B. Price, 34 East Boundary, Quitman, Ga., was here visiting her sister, Mrs. Grady Rhodes, last week.

Miss Bessie Long is visiting friends and relatives at Louis, S. C., this week.

Mr. J. H. Flemering of Kinston, N. C., has returned here and is back on his former job as winder room second hand; we are glad to welcome back.

Can the Home Section be sent separately, to a subscriber?

ALICE.

(The Home Section is free and can not be sent as a separate subscription.—Aunt Becky.)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had the moving fever, and are now located at this place. Mr. Julius Britter, is superintendent, with Mr. Sam Britt, assistant. He weighs about—well maybe not quite 300, and I sure do keep out of his reach.

Mr. Henry Koonce is section man over spinning, spooling and warping on the day run; Mr. Frank Mims, day carder; Mr. Jesse Nownell, day weaver; Mr. Herbert Parker, day section man in twister room.

The night crew are: Mr. Ed Gains, in spinning, spooling and warping; Mr. Nathan Britt, in card room, and Mr. Cliff Bass, in weave room. They are all as fine overseers as you ever saw; when they get any better than Mr. Koonce and Mr. Sam Britt, they will be in the next world.

Mr. L. L. Calcutt and family visited in Hope Mills, Sunday.

Mr. John Salmon and family visited Laurel Hill.

We have a good Sunday school, with Mr. West, superintending. He is liked by everyone.

Miss Gussie Taylor entertained with a birthday party in her home Saturday night and a large crowd attended and enjoyed it.

Granny Wiggs is still in Laurel Hill, but says she will soon be here. My new address is:

Louise Helms—"Biddie"
507 Cool Spring St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

("Biddie," we wondered if a swamp owl had caught you.—Aunt Becky.)

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Next week is the Greenville Show and we had set our hearts on being able to get down there and see the sights and have dinner with Mr. Clark and you; but, as the time draws nearer, our chance of doing so seems less. We hope to be able to get to the show anyway either the first or the last of the week and if we fail we want you to know you have our very best wishes and please extend the same to all the correspondents who are so fortunate as to be able to attend.

Our Community Fair was a decided success from every point of view; there were some 35 first premiums awarded. It was well patronized by several hundred exhibitors. The articles being varied from antiques to cut flowers. Very noticeable was the interest taken by the school children, both in group and individual arts. No less was the needlecraft and can fruits, vegetables and mechanical handiwork. The fair was visited by several thousand people.

Mrs. J. W. Bolton, the wife of our superintendent, continues quite ill, we are sorry to record.

Mr. A. H. Bahnson, our general manager and treasurer, was visiting us last week.

Old Jack Frost came around again

A-nipping us on the snout—
We'll have to leave off our B. V. D.'s,
And get our sweaters out.

Time now for the hickory nuts

And chesnuts begin to fall.
The pop-corn popper at the old fire-place

Makes a happy time for us all.

Soon be time to cast our vote—

For either Smith or Hoover.
We most sincerely will be glad,
When this election's over.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

At noon the children "didn't want dinner" and they lounged around the well. Sam Trent was miserable.

"Come on, kids," he called. "You needn't work this afternoon. You've been smart this week, an' I guess you do need a half day's rest."

"We'll run away and go to Aunt Nell's!" whispered Paul, and Paula pinched him.

"Can we go to the city, Daddy?" asked Paula, eagerly. Sam Trent's better nature wanted to say "yes," but evil was in the ascendency and he answered:

"No!" Paul's breast heaved rebelliously and his small hands clenched; he was about to make an angry retort when a shocked look from his mother, and an entreating shake of her head stopped him. He would trust her to make things come right.

Sam Trent did not know that he had played into the hands of Fate, and Emily. He never dreamed that his wife or children would actually defy him. But as soon as he had started back to the field, Emily called the twins:

"Hurry and get ready! We are going on a strike for our rights and liberty. Maybe Daddy will be good when he sees that he must. There's a tub of warm water for you; your trunks are packed, and your cloths are on the beds. But eat dinner first. It may be our last meal here for a long time. God only knows what the future may bring, but we can't stand this any longer."

"No, we can't and we won't, but what are we going to do, Mamma?" asked Paul.

"You just wait and I'll give you a surprise. A wagon will be here at half past two for our trunks. Oh, we are going to be so happy together—just we three! And you are going to school and take in all the knowledge your craniums can hold, and—oh, but I mustn't tell you everything."

"And what will Daddy do?" gasped Paula.

"Aunt Mandy will take good care of him and everything, and I'll pay her!"

"Where'll you get the money?" asked the child. "Mamma, you know we can't do anything without money!" in astonishment.

"My dear child! I've been saving chicken, egg and butter money for eight years, on the sly, for your schooling. Don't you worry. I've got a great big job, too, that will more than pay for our living. Oh, I'm just wild for you to see what I've done."

"Mamma, you are a brick!" cried Paul. "If the time ever comes when I neglect you, I hope somebody will kick me to that excessively hot place."

"But, Mamma!" continued Paula, "what would you have done if Daddy hadn't given us a half holiday? You had ordered a wagon, just as if you knew how everything

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

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Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

My First Party.

When I was about 22 years of age, I left home to make my own way in the world. I was so green a landscape artist could have used me for a background. The furthest I had ever been away from home was down in the lower end of the pasture where I useter go after the cows. Everything was new to me after I got out of sight of my birthplace.

I was uneducated, and still am. I had on a pair of jeans britches and a coat to match, and my sox were ho-made and my shirt was a 25-cent knit shirt that stretched in the collar after being washed from a size 14 to a size 19, and it had been washed 7 times up to that day.

I never will forget that knit shirt. It had a little red string laced into the front of it, but the folks who washed the garment forgot to take it out, and it had faded all over everything. I had to "take up" the collar in the back to make it fit me, and there was always a ball at the back of my neck as big as a coconut, but that was all I had, and I appreciated it.

I was invited "out" shortly after I got located in the new community. Some kind of party was going to be held, but I had never heard of one before. I had been to a pound party once, and I thought mebbe this was going to be one, so I bought a big stick of candy and took it along in my hip pocket. It wasn't a pound party at all, and I couldn't sit down the whole night for that stick of candy in my hip-pocket.

I could have got along pretty well hadn't been for my feet and hands. I had nowhere on earth to put them. Other folks there did not seem to pay any attention to their feet and hands, but mine were terribly in the way. They played several different things or games, among them was—"who can make the ugliest face." I won the prize, but wasn't even playing. Then they played thimble and the girl next to me touched my hand and I thought I would bust open it raised my blood pressure so.

Another pretty little girl came over and tried to talk to me, and I began to sweat so, she had to leave. Every time a girl would come near me I'd blush and hot chills would run all over me. I was so bashful I wouldn't have looked at a female ankle if it was broke and I was the only chance to set it. A good time was had by all, I suppose, but I was sure glad when the party was over.

They passed around ginger cake, and I tried to eat some of it, but my mouth was so dry, I never did get a bite of it swallowed. I finally got to the place where I liked parties and in a year or two I always felt glad when I found that I had my feet and hands along with me, as they were handy for dancing and hugging an-soforth.

A man out in Chicago has invented a flesh-colored paint for women to paint their legs

would turn out. Tell us everything, Mamma! Paul and I heard—what—you and Daddy said Monday at noon." Emily Trent turned hot and cold by turns. What she had dreaded most, had already happened—the children knew!

"I trusted that God would help me," she said. "I'm sorry you heard. You mustn't blame Daddy too much. He'll come around all right, and we'll have jolly times when he visits us—and when we come to see him."

"I don't feel like I'll ever want to come back here," declared Paul.

"But we won't feel that way long—we'll want to come back to the old home," said his mother.

"We can't turn our backs on Daddy for always," said Paula. "And Mamma, I believe away down in his heart he's not so indifferent as he seems. He's just stubborn and doesn't want to own that he's wrong. Poor Daddy—if he could only read—and would wake up to the real things of life!"

"Paula, you are right in your estimate of your father and I'm hoping this is going to wake him up. But listen, now," turning to Paul, "we must never blame him or criticise him for anything he may say or do. He is just following in the footsteps of his father and he thinks he is right; and he is 'Daddy.'"

"But, Mamma! he's lived eighteen years with you!" exclaimed Paul, in a tone which showed that he thought she could convert a heathen.

"And it's just as much my fault as his, that conditions are not better," sighed Emily.

"It isn't!" affirmed Paul, and the mother was wondering over the keen perception of Paula and the quick wit of Paul.

At precisely 2:30 a two-horse wagon drove into the yard. The cotton pickers were in the "ten acre lot" and away from sight or sound. Three trunks, a box of bedding and a box of canned fruits, preserves, jellies and pickles were placed in the wagon. Emily could hardly get consent of her mind to take the fruit, though there was plenty in the cellar to last Sam Trent for two or three years. Aunt Mandy put a jug of buttermilk, a basket of eggs and a bucket of fresh butter in the wagon; Emily and the twins seated themselves on the trunks and drove away, silent, frightened and with many a furtive glance toward the cotton patch.

"Drive fast," urged Emily, in a queer, hoarse voice, when they had reached the "big road," leaving the farm behind. "I'll have to cram two day's work into this afternoon and evening."

"We'll help, whatever it is," whispered the wondering twins, each getting possession of a hand and trying by silent sympathy to coax a smile to their mother's eyes.

It was nearly four o'clock when the wagon stopped in front of the pretty white cottage with its broad porch and white sandy yard, around which, and up the walk, was a hedge of neatly trimmed evergreen.

"Mamma!" choked Paul, as he looked about. "You're

not going to work in the cotton mill—I can't stand that—you shan't do it!" his voice trembling.

"No, son; oh, trust me, won't you? See that big lovely building across the street? Well, I am to be the librarian and a kind of superintendent over there. And, Paul! there are hundreds of books there—good, standard works and high class literature. That's the good job I told you about having and I didn't hunt it either—it came to me," explained Emily, and Paul's face brightened.

Paula listened, her eyes wide with amazement and admiration. Did anybody else in all the world have such a wonderful little mother, she wondered.

Going into the house, Emily and the children were delightfully surprised. The house was in perfect order. The furniture had all been placed and curtains hung. In the dining room the cloth was laid, and baked ham, chicken salad, potatoes, baked beans, bread, a nicely iced cake, and two lemon custards smiled up from pretty new china.

"What does it all mean?" asked Paul, in an awe-stricken voice as he and Paula clung to Emily's hand—"Was it your house, and has some one took it?" Emily roused herself.

"Oh, I think the angels have been here!" she answered softly. "It's all ours, dear ones—but some one has come in and arranged it for us—and has even brought our super—enough for Sunday too!"

"All ours! These lovely things, Mamma? Oh!" exclaimed Paula delightedly, looking around with new interest.

"And see!" cried Paul, "a big box full of stove wood. Who do you suppose did it, Mamma?"

"Compliments of the Welfare Club, who extend greetings and a hearty welcome," read Paula, picking up a little card on the table. "Now, isn't that too sweet for anything?"

"Mamma, let's sample that cake?" commenced Paul. "Something away down inside of me says I didn't eat much dinner."

"My stomach has just sent up the same message!" affirmed Paula. And Emily, of course, listened to their plea.

"Oh! here's a big box of coal in the back yard!" called Paul, who had gone to investigate. "And there's water on the back porch—and oh, goody! a toilet and a bath room. Now what do you think of that?"

"And electric lights and a phone!" called Paula. "What's the rent, Mamma?"

"Nothing at all—I get the house with the job. The stove and dining table were already here, also the rugs, matting and window shades. I bought the curtains, counterpanes and furniture. Do you think you'll be happy here? It looks like a good place and your father has no idea where we are."

"And it won't make a darned bit of difference to us when he finds it out," Paul chimed in.

with while they are out on the streets and elsewhere without stockings on, and he is going to sell the stuff at 22 dollars a pint. Now, why in the thunder didn't I think of doing that? The paint is guaranteed not to rub off or damage the skin above the knees.

After I saw the pictures (in the newspapers) of all those pretty girls Carnes was helping into the movies, I almost forgave him for stealing all the money our Baptist brethren had. A fellow can't resist everything.

FORSYTH, GA.

Ensign Cotton Mills.

Our mill is running full time now, and school has started.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Holt and family and Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Stuart motored to Barnesville Sunday.

Miss Blanche Hornbuckle spent the week-end with relatives in Barnesville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hurt and little son are being missed very much since they moved away.

Aunt Becky, your story is just fine.

A READER.

OPP, ALA.

Nicolas Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am very sorry I could not be with you all in Greenville, S. C., but hope you all have a most delightful time.

Aunt Becky, our general manager, Mr. C. H. Cole, said tell you to come down to Opp and be present at our Christmas tree, December 24th, as it was going to be worth attending.

Look out girls! Mr. R. V. Hairelson has purchased a new Whippet four and some of you are going to have to give parking space around your houses.

Health is very good in our village except severe colds.

Our mill is now running full time with plenty of help.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Davis are all smiles over the arrival of a nine-pound boy, born October 4th.

Our new cloth room is nearing completion. It is expected that the old one will be used as an extension of the weave room, as several more looms are going to be installed soon.

Miss Audry Robbins entertained her Sunday school class Saturday afternoon. After playing games they were served ice cream and boiled peanuts.

Our Sunday school is improving rapidly; has an attendance of about 110 now. Mr. L. H. Stone is superintendent, and a good one.

Mr. E. O. Holly and Mr. E. M. Scott spent Saturday night on a fishing spree and were awarded a good catch of about 10 pounds of cat fish and plenty of red bugs.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Middleton have purchased a new Ford.

Mr. Harold Beard, who is stationed in South America with the army, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Mollie Bell Beard.

Mr. Clayton Moore is very ill at this writing; we hope he will soon be able to be up and back at work again.

A READER.

GREENSBORO, N. C.**Pomona Mills.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is starting up again on full time, and I think everybody is glad of it.

C. J. Ashmore is our superintendent; M. C. Green, carder; R. S. Scott, spinner; J. R. Burke, weaver; E. B. Covington, cloth room overseer; R. R. Stovall, slasher and warping; J. R. Newell, dye boss; L. W. Varner, master mechanic; J. S. Varner, shipping clerk.

They are putting in a hundred and sixty new. We have a fine Sunday school with an enrollment of 335.

Aunt Becky, we want you to hurry and come to see us; everyone would be glad to see you.

I sure would like to meet you in Greenville, and meet all the correspondents face to face; but it looks now that it will be impossible.

Don't let Mr. McGee get away without making a speech.

Everybody likes the new story just fine.

RED.

BANNING, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I will try to write the news for Banning this week; they scare me terribly when I fail. I am planning to make a drive here for the Bulletin and Home Section.

Mr. Phillips visited our plant last week; glad to have him pay us a visit. Wish you would come sometime. Can't you?

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bowden are the proud parents of a big boy. Grandpa Bowden says he's "none the older."

Wedding bells? Yes. Mr. H. E. Overcash, on the eve of his departure, claimed one of our charming girls, Miss Mae Duke. They were quietly married in the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Young. We regret to lose these good friends, but wish them much joy and happiness through life. The two received many nice gifts. The overseers, second hands and friends presented H. E. a nice wool sweater. Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Rice presented him a fine traveling bag.

E. J. Walden held the lucky number—124—that won for him a nice Shetland pony.

Aunt Becky, I will have our assistant superintendent look you up at Greenville.

UNCLE ZEB.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.**Lois Cotton Mills.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is moving along nicely here with very little sickness. Our overseer of weaving has traded in his Model T Ford for a Chrysler; the overseer carding and the master mechanic have traded in their Chevrolets for new ones. Right recently, our storekeeper, Mr. Hagin, traded in his Buick for a new one.

Mr. T. W. Haddle, our superintendent, Mr. Roy Kowen and Mr. Carroll went to Martel and took a bunch of our folks to an all-day singing and dinner. They sure had a fine time. Mr. Bee Palmer went, too, and took his car full.

Dear Aunt Becky, please put my name in the pot for October 17, 1928. I sure hope every one of our correspondents is present.

C. J. L.

"Paul, I don't like the disrespectful tone you use when speaking of your father," chided Emily, catching him by the shoulders, and looking into his eyes. "You must cultivate more charitable thought and speech. Don't let me be disappointed in you. Remember, you have lived with me only three years less than your father has and was an innocent baby fresh from heaven when you came to me. Oh, Paul, don't disappoint me!" Paul's arms went up around his mother's neck.

"Mamma, forgive me! I will never knowingly hurt your feelings, and if I live, you shall be proud of me. Come and let me see you sit in this pretty rocker, and look as if you were resting." And Paul led her into the parlor, or sitting room, which opened into the dining room. Their bed rooms were on the opposite side of the hall.

CHAPTER IV

Sam Trent came to the house a little earlier than usual to weigh up the cotton and settle up with the negroes for their weeks work.

"Tell Paul to come out here," he called to Aunt Mandy, from the cotton house. Aunt Mandy was drawing a bucket of water and answered:

"He ain't heah!"

"Well, tell Paula to come, then."

"She ain't heah, nudder."

"Well darn it! tell Emily to come help me."

"She ain't here—ain't nobody heah but me."

"Where are they? Gone to town?" and there was a threat back of the question.

"I dunno—I didn't axe 'em. 'Spect dey is do, kase dey went dat away." Aunt Mandy went into the house shaking her head and talking to herself.

"Lawd; dar's gwine ter be trubble if ye doan send a angel an' lock de lion jaw!"

Sam Trent came to the kitchen door, his face white with wrath.

"Aunt Mandy, tell me right now, has Emily carried the kids to that party?"

"Now, Mars Sam, I doan pry into nobody's bizness, an' I ax no questions. I sees what I sees, heahs what I heahs an' knows nuttin, tall 'bout nuthin'?"

"How did they go? The horses is all here."

"In a waggin—an' they tuck dey trunks. Mis Em'ly axe me to take keer o' you 'twell she cum back—an' das all I knows."

Sam Trent was furious. Turning on his heels he went back to weighing cotton, wondering if he could keep the figures and pay off without help. He could manage the even hundreds and fifties and twenty-fives, he knew, and if there were fractions, why he'd make 'em wait till next week.

(Continued Next Week)